JULY, 1786. NUMB. 2927.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1786.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet, *for the Benefit of ſundry Corporations and Societies, inſtituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceaſed Clergymen,*

The BOOK of
COMMON PRAYER,
And ADMINISTRATION of the
SACRAMENTS,
And other
RITES and CEREMONIES,
As reviſed and propoſed to the Uſe
OF
The Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,
At a Convention of the ſaid CHURCH in the States of
NEW-YORK,
NEW-JEESEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,
DELAWARE,
MARYLAND,
VIRGINIA,
and
SOUTH-CAROLINA,
Held in *Philadelphia*, from *Sept.* 27th to *Oct.* 7th, 1785.

At the above Places may alſo be had,
A few Copies of the JOURNAL of the CONVENTION.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by
EPHRAIM CLARK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, the corner of
Front and Market ſtreets,

A GOLD capped and jeweled watch, a quantity of good ſilver watches, a general aſſortment of tools and materials, conſiſting of japaned moon and plain arched clock faces, enameled watch ditto, ſetts of forged and caſt clock work with ſlitt pinions, large and ſmall bench vizes, hand and tail ditto, watch and clock plyers, cutting nippers, ſliding tongues, clock bells, rounding off, bottoming, equalling, ſlitting and other clock and watch-makers files, a large lathe with wheels &c. compleat, large and ſmall ditto, 30 hour and eight day clock lines, large and ſmall ſaws, ſtakes and beak irons, caſe ſtakes and hammers, braſs and ſteel calipers, double tweeſers, blow pipes, large and ſmall ſcrew plates and ſcrew drivers, beam and ſpring compaſſes, pivit and other burniſhers, ſcrew keys, engravers and ſcorpers; clock and watch arbours, pinion and frame guages, ſheers, caſe ſprings and buttons, Turkey oil-ſtones, ſpring blewers, ſteel wire, clock and watch hands, magnifying glaſſes, clock and watch ſprings, fuze chains, verges, glaſſes, ſham repeating, and other pendants, keys, chains, ſeals and ſtrings by the dozen or ſingle, and a number of other things too tedious to mention, all of which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, and where country workmen may conſtantly be ſupplied. New and old clocks and watches, bought, ſold and repaired. †

Philadelphia, June 28, 1786.

A Tan-Yard to be Rented,

AND may be entered on immediately, ſituate on the Lancaſter road, 7 and half miles from Philadelphia, near the Merion meeting-houſe, the ſituation is very convenient for getting ſkins and hides; the yard is in good repair, and a conſiderable ſtock of bark is laid in this ſeaſon: A piece of graſs land may be had to the yard, and a family accommodated with a good dwelling-houſe. Apply to John Price near the premiſes, or Edward Price at the Bank in Philadelphia.

Lower Merion, June 24th, 1786. ¶

Philadelphia, June 22, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick Meſſuage, brick Kitchen, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the north ſide of New Turner's lane; bounded by lands of William Shipley, Hannah Durbies, a fifty feet lane laid out through a tract of land called the Vineyard, to the landing on Schuylkill river, and both ſides of the Wiſſahiccon road, containing 16 acres and 140 perches, more or leſs. The land is good, and pleaſantly ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat; taken in execution as the property of Barnt Deklyne, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Kent county, Maryland, June 26, 1786.

A CERTAIN ROBERT STEUART, on the 12th of this inſtant June, aſſaulted and moſt grievouſly wounded a certain John Deighton, at the county aforeſaid, whereby the life of ſaid Deighton is now in the moſt imminent danger; ſince which aſſault the ſaid Steuart has made his eſcape, and it is thought is gone out of the county. Any perſon therefore who will apprehend ſaid Steuart, and him ſecure, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, will render an acceptable ſervice to the community.

Robert Steuart is an Iriſhman, by trade a carpenter, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, or nearly ſo, well made, walks ſmart, has fair hair with a falſe tail, which may be left off, ſo that he may appear with ſhort hair, pale or whiteiſh complexion, ſomething marked by the ſmall-pox, and rather thin viſage; had on, when he went away, a ſhort nankeen coat and veſt, corduroy breeches, and worſted ſtockings, large white metal buckles in his ſhoes, and a hat with a belt and buckle. He came from Philadelphia in the month of July laſt, to work on Waſhington College, and has been guilty of ſeveral breaches of the peace ſince. ¶

For Sale, or to be Let on Freight,
For any part of the Weſt-Indies,
A SCHOONER,

A REMARKABLE faſt ſailer, about two years old, built in Virginia, will carry about 450 barrels of flour, with her ſails, rigging, anchors and cables, as ſhe now lies at Coates's wharff, near the Swedes church, having been lately hove down, and ready to take in a cargo. For terms of ſale or charter, apply to CLEMENT BIDDLE, broker, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1786.

This day diſſolves the partnerſhip of
ELFRETH & CLARK, *Cabinet-makers.*

ALL thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands, to bring in their accounts, and they will be ſettled.

Said CLARK has for ſale, a quantity of ready made work and materials of every kind, which he will ſell at a low rate for CASH, at their ſhop in Front, near Vine-ſtreet. ¶

Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, June 21, 1786.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice Lad, named JOHN HARRISON, upwards of 18 years of age, and broke open a cheſt, took his own indentures and Twenty-four Dollars; he is ſmall of his age, and a remarkable ſcar on one leg. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY MILLER.

¶

Five Pounds Reward, *for a Watch.*

WAS taken out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, near the 14 mile ſtone, Skippack road, Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, on Saturday, the 24th inſt. a largeſt ſize SILVER WATCH, maker's name Pet. Parquot London, on the inſide, and alſo on the face, which is ſilver, has a day of the month hole in the face, but does not move, having no ſhifting wheel, was lately repaired, and has a paper in the caſe of Thomas Norton, watch-maker, near the Riſing Sun, it has alſo a twiſted wire chain, a ſteel key and a ſmall deſk key. The above reward will be given for the watch and thief on conviction, or Two Dollars for the watch only, if brought to the ſubſcriber, or Thomas Norton, as above. EDWARD DAVIS. June 27, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WENCH, American born, about 20 years of age, and her two children; one a female near three years of age; and the other a male child at the mother's breaſt. The mother and the children are to be ſold together in the country. The firſt is duly regiſtered; ſhe is a ſtrong and laborious wench, and well underſtands the duties of a ſervant. She is to be ſold in the country, as ſhe breeds faſt, which is diſagreeable to the ſmall family with which ſhe lives. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers. June 22, 1786.

Princeton, June 27, 1786.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN TOPPIN, of the ſtate of Delaware, came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, about the 17th December laſt, whilſt I was from home, and left a black mare, which he has not ſince called for. This is to give notice to the ſaid John Toppin, that unleſs he comes within one month from the date hereof, and pays the charges of her keeping, ſhe will be ſold at public auction for the ſame, by

JOHN STOCKTON.

¶

THE Creditors of THOMAS PRYOR, late of Burlington, deceaſed, are again deſired to bring or ſend their accounts to his widow, Hannah Pryor, as ſoon as may be, to enable her to form an eſtimate thereof, and come to a concluſion what ſteps will be beſt to be taken for the intereſt of the creditors, and ſettlement of the eſtate.

Sixth month 23. 1786. ¶ HANNAH PRYOR.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Being part of the eſtate of Capt. John M‘Nachtane, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Pennſbury Manor, in the county of Bucks, 5 miles from the borough of Briſtol, containing about 200 acres, about one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing on Crozer's creek, which creek takes its riſe from out of a number of never failing ſprings on this plantation, a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made at little expence; the land is chiefly covered with a quantity of the beſt hickory and oak; there is a ſmall log houſe on the premiſes, about 50 acres of the land has been partly cleared. A clear and ſufficient title will be given. For further particulars, enquire of

CORNELIA M‘NACHTANE, Executrix, or
EDWARD POLE.

This place being ſo near a landing on Crozer's creek, which empties into the river Delaware, makes it very valuable, as all the wood may be conveyed to the Philadelphia markets.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Captain JOHN M‘NACHTANE of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

CORNELIA M‘NACHTANE, Executrix.

WILLIAM WEBB

Has removed from his late dwelling in Cheſnut-ſtreet, into the houſe adjoining Meſſ. s. Coxe and Fraizer's, and directly oppoſite the City Vendue-Store; ſituate in Front, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, and there ſtill continues to keep the

Office of a Notary Public;

Where all buſineſs belonging to the ſaid office is tranſacted with the greateſt care and punctuality, viz.

Proteſting Bills of Exchange.
Drawing and Regiſtering Sea Proteſts.
Atteſting Letters of Attorney, Merchants Accounts, or any other Writings that may be neceſſary to render them authentic abroad.
Regiſtering Bills of Exchange, Promiſſary Notes, Powers of Attorney, &c. &c.
Deeds, Mortgages, Leaſes, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Agreement, &c. &c. are likewiſe drawn at the ſaid Office, on the moſt moderate terms.

WILLIAM WEBB returns his thanks to the many Gentlemen of this city who have hitherto employed him as a *Notary Public*, or otherwiſe, and hopes by his paſt, as well as a future Attention to their Buſineſs, he ſhall merit a continuance of their Favours.

MILL STONES.

FRENCH BURS, of various ſizes,
FOR SALE BY
Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,
At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. § 6 w.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA:

[Continued from our laſt.]

THURSDAY, March 30, 1786. P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

On motion, Ordered, That the member who preſented the petition of Peter Summers, February 28th laſt, have leave to withdraw the ſame.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee, poſtponed this forenoon, reſpecting the repeal of the charter of the Bank of North-America, and having further debated the ſame,

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

A motion was made by Mr. R. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Smilie, That the Supreme Executive Council be requeſted to cauſe a gallery to be erected, for the accommodation of ſuch perſons as chuſe to attend the debates of the General Aſſembly.

Ordered, That the conſideration of the ſaid motion be poſtponed.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

FRIDAY, March 31, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition of the committee of the remonſtrants of the Scots Preſbyterian Church in Philadelphia was read, praying they may be heard by counſel againſt the bill read yeſterday, entituled "An Act to diſcharge and annul the declaration of truſt relating to the Scots Preſbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, ſo far as the ſaid inſtrument incumbers the ſame church with ſubjection to foreign juriſdiction.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the inhabitants of Heidleberg townſhip, in the county of Dauphin, was read, praying the ſeat of juſtice may be removed from Harris's ferry to a more central part of the ſaid county, or otherwiſe annexed to the county of Lancaſter, or the county of Berks. Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the directions of former Houſes of Aſſembly, the Commiſſioners of the county of Cheſter, in conjunction with a member of this Houſe, made report, relative to certain robberies ſaid to have been committed on the following Collectors of public taxes, viz. John Brown, Jacob Worrall, Daniel Morton, John Pitt, John Davis, Aaron Phipps and Robert Thomſon, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, Ordered, That the order of the day, for reſuming the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act for the prevention of vice and immorality, and of unlawful gaming, and to reſtrain diſorderly ſports and diſſipation," be poſtponed until Monday next.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee, poſtponed yeſterday, reſpecting the repeal of the charter of the Bank of North-America, and after further debate thereon,

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

Adjourned until half paſt three o'clock, P. M.

Eodem Die. P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee, poſtponed this forenoon, reſpecting the repeal of the charter of the Bank of North-America, and after further debate thereon,

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

SATURDAY, April 1, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition from William Alliſon, Robert M‘Knight, Samuel Young and Lambert Wilmore, was read, ſetting forth, that in the year 1783 they furniſhed the three regiments of continental troops ſtationed near this city, under the command of General Howe, with cloathing and other neceſſaries, for the amount of which they have received notes from the Treaſury-Office of the United States; that they, being citizens of this ſtate, applied to the Comptroller-General for payment of the intereſt due on thoſe certificates, who informed them they were not entituled thereto under the late act, paſſed the 16th day of March, 1785; therefore praying that their debt may be funded, as that of other citizens of this ſtate has been.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, Ordered, That the order of the day, for reſuming the conſideration of the bill, entituled 'An Act for altering and amending an act, entituled "An Act to regulate the general elections of this commonwealth, and to prevent frauds therein," be poſtponed.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee, poſtponed yeſterday, reſpecting the repeal of the charter of the Bank of North-America.

[*For the report, &c. ſee* Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2913 and 2914.]

Adjourned until Monday next, at half paſt nine o'clock A. M.

MONDAY, April 3, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition from Thomas Scott, James Marſhall and David Redwick, in behalf of the inhabitants of Waſhington county, was read, ſtating divers grievances, and praying an act may be paſſed declaring and eſtabliſhing the preference of actual and (unleſs when the neceſſities of the war interrupted) continued ſettlements, to office rights of later date, and that a reaſonable time be allowed to the actual ſettlers for obtaining titles from the Land-Office.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial from the committee of Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia was read, ſetting forth, that the trade and revenues of this ſtate are diverted from their former channels, by the act lately paſſed for laying an additional tonnage on foreign veſſels, and an additional duty on rum imported in foreign bottoms; and praying that ſo much of the ſaid act may be repealed.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers freemen, inhabitants of this ſtate, was read, praying that all theatrical exhibitions within this ſtate may be ſuppreſſed by a law.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the motion poſtponed March 25th laſt, viz.

Reſolved, That two Delegates be added to the preſent number of Delegates, to repreſent this commonwealth in the Congreſs of the United States.

Moved by Mr. Whitehill, ſeconded by Mr. A. Smith, to amend the ſame, by ſtriking out the word "two," in order to inſert in lieu thereof the word "one;" and carried in the negative.

The original motion was then negatived.

A motion was made by Mr. Woods, ſeconded by Mr. Miller, reſpecting an allowance of a yearly ſalary to the Clerk and Aſſiſtant Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Ordered, That the conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

The committee appointed March 25th, on the letter from the Honorable the Vice-Preſident, relative to the caſe of Corporal Shaw, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, read March 21ſt laſt, on the petitions of James Lees and Jacob Weaver, and others, was read the ſecond time: Whereupon,

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed, to bring in a bill to authoriſe the Comptroller General to ſettle and adjuſt the claims of all perſons, who have not heretofore received any compenſation for their ſervants or apprentices.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Will, Moore and M'Conaughy, be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing reſolution.

The report of the committee, read March 11th laſt, on the petition of Captain Henry Bedkin, was read the ſecond time: Whereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid Henry Bedkin be, and he is hereby entitled to ſuch portion of land as officers of equal rank of the late line of this ſtate, in the ſervice of the United States, are entitled to by a reſolve of Aſſembly, paſſed the ſeventh day of March, 1780.

The report of the committee, read March 24th laſt, on the petition of Lieutenant Jacob Mytinger, was read the ſecond time, and the further conſideration thereof poſtponed.

On motion made by Mr. R. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Clymer,

Reſolved, That the meſſage from the Supreme Executive Council, reſpecting the diſturbances at Wyoming, read February 24th, the report of the committee read March 9th on that ſubject, the petition of the ſettlers at Wyoming read March 6th, and generally, ſuch other papers as are before this Houſe reſpecting that buſineſs, be referred to a committee, for the purpoſe of bringing in a bill to comply ſo far with the prayer of the petitions, as reſpects a diviſion of the county of Northumberland, and appointing diſtricts for the election of Juſtices of the Peace; and that ſaid committee do alſo report ſuch other meaſures for the conſideration of this Houſe, as they ſhall think neceſſary for quieting the ſaid diſturbances.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. R. Morris, Clymer, Whitehill, Antes and Smilie, be a committee, for the purpoſes contained in the foregoing reſolution.

Agreeably to leave given, a member preſented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act to incorporate the Preſbyterian Church in the townſhip of Londonderry, in the county of Dauphin," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe reported a bill, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, and for diſpoſing of the houſe and lots in High-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, late the eſtate of Joſeph Galloway, and forfeited to this commonwealth," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe reported a bill, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for laying a duty on certain enumerated articles, and an impoſt of five per centum," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality, and of unlawful gaming, and to reſtrain diſorderly ſports and diſſipation," and having further debated the ſame by paragraphs, the further conſideration thereof was poſtponed.

The bill, entituled "An Act to diſcharge and annul the declaration of truſt relating to the Scots Preſbyterian Church, in the city of Philadelphia, ſo far as the ſaid inſtrument incumbers the ſame Church with ſubjection to foreign juriſdiction," was read the ſecond time, in part debated by paragraphs, and the further conſideration thereof poſtponed.

Adjourned until half paſt three o'clock, P. M.

Eodem Die. P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

Petitions from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland were read, praying that the certificates given for debts due to them from this ſtate and the United may be received in payment for their unpatented lands.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed March 2d, on the memorial of Robert Caldwell, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed December 14th laſt, on the petition of William Tharp, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed March 23d, on the petition of divers inhabitants of the county of Fayette, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee read March 25th, on the petition of the freeholders and freemen of the county of Dauphin, was read the ſecond time, and the further conſideration thereof poſtponed.

The report of the committee, read March 29th, on the petition of the religious ſociety of friends called Free Quakers, in the city of Philadelphia, was read the ſecond time: Whereupon,

Reſolved, That eight of the city lots belonging to this commonwealth, marked in the plan or draught of the public city lots, Number thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-ſix, thirty-ſeven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, ſituated contiguous to each other, on the weſt ſide of the Fifth-ſtreet from Delaware river, in the ſquare between Walnut-ſtreet and Spruce-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing altogether in breadth, north and ſouth, on the ſaid Fifth-ſtreet, one hundred and ſeventy-ſix feet (that is to ſay, twenty-two feet each lot) and in length or depth, eaſt and weſt, one hundred and ninety-eight feet and an half, bounded northward by lot Number forty-two, ſold to John Taylor, eaſtward by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of and weſtward by the back ends of Sixth-ſtreet lots, with their appurtenances, be, and the ſame are granted to the aforeſaid religious ſociety, and that the ſaid ſociety have leave to bring in a bill to confirm to them and their heirs the aforeſaid lots, for the purpoſes ſet forth in their petition.

The report of the committee, read March 20th, on the petition of Joſeph Baldwin and Joſeph Vandegrift, and the petition of Charles Beſſonett, was read the ſecond time: Whereupon,

Reſolved, That the prayer of the petition of Joſeph Baldwin and Joſeph Vandegrift cannot be granted.

The bill, entituled "An Act for confirming and amending the "charter of the German Reformed Congregation in the borough "of Lancaſter, in the county of Lancaſter, in the ſtate of Penn"ſylvania," which was read March 24th, was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

The bill, entituled "An Act for incorporating the Preſbyte"rian Congregation of Benſalem, in the county of Bucks," which was read March 21ſt, was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

The bill, entituled "An Act to impower and direct Ann M'Farren, John Agnew and William M'Clean, adminiſtrators of all and ſingular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Amos M'Ginley, deceaſed, to convey certain lands in Hamilton's-Ban and Cumberland townſhips, in York county, to ſundry perſons, for whom the ſaid Amos M'Ginley was a truſtee, and to veſt the ſame in the grantees," which was read March 30th, was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

The bill, entituled "A Supplement to an act, entituled "An "Act to eſtabliſh and incorporate the public ſchool of German"town, in the county of Philadelphia," which was read March 17th, was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act authoriſing the ſtates of Maryland and Virginia to lay "out and improve a road within the limits of this ſtate, between "the waters of the river Potomack and of the river Ohio," poſtponed March 15th; and having further debated the ſame,

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act for altering and amending an act, entituled, "An Act to regulate the general elections of this commonwealth, and to prevent frauds therein; and having further debated the ſame,

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed until to-morrow morning.

On motion, Ordered, That Wedneſday next be aſſigned for the ſecond reading of the report, poſtponed March 30th laſt, reſpecting the annual expenditures of the civil liſt.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

TUESDAY, April 4, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

Petitions from Benjamin Jacobs, Jonathan Morris, junior, and Griffith Evans, were read, ſeverally praying to be appointed Regiſter for the Probate of Wills, &c. and Recorder of Deeds, in and for the county of Cheſter.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from divers inhabitants of the county of Bucks were read, remonſtrating againſt the bill, entituled "A Supplement "to the act, entituled "An Act to regulate the fiſheries in the "rivers Delaware and Lehigh, and for the preſervation of the "fiſh in the ſaid rivers," and praying the ſame may not be paſſed into a law.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe reported a bill, entituled "An Act for erecting the upper part of the county of Northumberland into a new county," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

[To be continued.]

Remarkable Inſtances of Longevity.

THOMAS PARRE, of Shropſhire, died on the 16th of November 1635, aged 152.

James Bowels, of Killinworth, in Shropſhire, died the 15th of Auguſt 1656, aged 152.

Anonymous, of Yorkſhire, aged 140, and his ſon, aged 100, were both living, and attended to give evidence at York Aſſize, in 1664.

F. Sagar, of Lancaſhire, died in January 1668, aged 112.

Henry Jenkins, of Yorkſhire, died on the 8th of December 1670, aged 169.

Robert Montgomery, of Yorkſhire, was living in 1670, aged 126.

Counteſs of Deſmond, Ireland, aged 140.

Mr. Ecleſton, of Ireland, died in 1691, aged 143.

Mr. Lawrence, of Scotland, living, aged 140.

Mary Gore, born at Collinworth, in Yorkſhire, lived 100 years in Ireland, and died at Dublin in 1727, aged 125.

Mr. Ellis, of Surrey, died about 1748, aged 137.

Simon Sack, of Trionia, died on the 30th of May 1761, aged 141.

Col. Thomas Winſloe, of Ireland, died on the 12th of Auguſt 1766, aged 156.

Francis Conſiſt, of Yorkſhire, died in January 1768, aged 150.

Francis Bons, of France, died on the 6th of February 1769, aged 124.

Chriſtopher Jacob Drakenberg, of Norway, a boatſwain in the Daniſh navy, died on the 24th of June 1770, aged 146.

Margaret Forſter, of Cumberland, aged 136, and her daughter 100, were both living in 1770.

William Morton, at Dalzell, near Hamilton, in Scotland, died in 1771, aged 179. It is remarkable, that ſeveral years before his death he ordered one Archibald Brownlie, a carpenter, to make his coffin; and, to prove his affection, he would never ſleep without it was placed on the top of his bed. His dog, named *Barti*, aſſiſted at the funeral, which brought his *grey hairs* with ſorrow to the grave.

John Tice, of Worceſterſhire, died in March 1774, aged 125.

John Mount, of Scotland, died on the 27th of February 1776, aged 136.

A goldſmith, of France, died in June 1776, aged 140.

Mary Yates, of Shropſhire, died in 1776, aged 128.

John Brookley, of Devonſhire, living in 1777, aged 134.

Miſs Ellis, daughter of Mr. Ellis, of Surrey, died in 1781, aged 104.

Mr. Froome, of Holms-Chapel, in Cheſhire, died in May laſt, aged 125.

Mary M'Donald, county of Down, in Ireland, died on the 16th of June laſt, aged 118.

Mary Cameron, of Invernеſsſhire, in Scotland, died in July laſt, aged 130.

Gen. Oglethorpe died in Auguſt laſt, aged 103.

Miſs Ellis, of Richmond in Surrey, living on the 16th of Auguſt laſt, aged 105.

Mr. Rowe, at Nutwell-Houſe, in Scotland, died in Auguſt laſt, aged 106.

Donald M'Keen, of Argyleſhire, in Scotland, died in September laſt, aged 109.

John Button, of Liverpool, died on the 18th of November laſt, the oldeſt burgeſs of that borough upon record; he lived in ſix reigns, being born in the reign of James II.

Mr. Smith, a farmer, at Dolver, in Montgomeryſhire, died in November laſt, aged 103: He was never known to drink any thing but buttermilk.

John Follart, woolcomber, at Norney, near the city of Exeter, living and in good health on the 30th of November laſt, aged 121; he works ſtill at his buſineſs, and retains his faculties.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

To the Oppoſers of Continental Government.

THE bill now before the general court, for giving ſuch aids to the national government as may enable Congreſs to fulfil their engagements, and conduct the great buſineſs of the union to public advantage, is of ſuch vaſt importance, that every man who feels a juſt concern for the welfare of America muſt be very ſolicitous for the event.---This great concern has been procraſtinated by ignorant or ſelfiſh men in the ſtates, until our nation is brought to the brink of ruin. Congreſs for ſeveral years have urged the neceſſity of this meaſure---ſome of the ſtates have complied---ſome ſtill heſitate; and, at this ſolemn moment, while every reaſon ſtrikes the mind in full force of immediate compliance, and points to the complicated ruin which threatens the exiſtence of our republican governments, yet there are *ſome* who *even now oppoſe* the meaſure. Certain it is, we can view ſuch oppoſers in no other light, than either as enemies to the union, or diſhoneſt deſigning men, or totally ignorant---to one of theſe claſſes they muſt belong; for they have long been called upon to point out ſome eligible plan in the place of that which they oppoſe---but they cannot. More than ſix years have elapſed ſince Congreſs propoſed to the ſtates a plan for a permanent revenue, in order to diſcharge the public debt, and to conduct the affairs of the union. And it is more than three years ſince the preſent plan was recommended---but there have always been ſome *oppoſers* in ſome of the ſtates, whereby this great national meaſure has never been completed. And at this day, while our nation languiſhes in every thing for want of national government, it is melancholy and aſtoniſhing that there can be found one member in the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, to riſe up againſt national meaſures! but ſo it is! How can this be accounted for? (for we do not ſuppoſe there are any tories or enemies in our Aſſembly!)---In this way only can we account for ſuch conduct: Some men, to *get themſelves choſen*, clamoured loud againſt all money bills, all grants to Congreſs; and brought to life the dead ſtory about commutation---Now, to be conſiſtent, and to be able to tell the ſame ſtory when they return home, they think *policy* obliges them to oppoſe---This low and wicked principle, is, beyond doubt, the principal cauſe which now influences the oppoſition---*Over ſuch men*, we may take up a lamentation, and weep for human nature---We muſt guard our free conſtitution, and ſupport the nation, be the labor ever ſo great; and therefore, we truſt our wiſe men in the legiſlature will not be diſcouraged by the oppoſition they meet with in the ways of their duty. If the oppoſition ſhould ſucceed, there can be no fœderal government, and if no fœderal government, ruin muſt be inevitable.

The embarraſſments in trade and the ſcarcity of money are the evils which ariſe from a want of national government.

Congreſs have no power to relieve us, and therefore hard times will neceſſarily *grow harder*, until confuſion overſpreads the land---then the ſtates may fall a prey to foreign nations, or to an Emperor---To this dreadful iſſue, the conduct of oppoſition now tends---It muſt be a moſt aſtoniſhing *infatuation*, if we go a ſtep further in this fatal road, which can promiſe nothing but an increaſe of public difficulties, that may end in blood and tyranny.

AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, *April* 25.

A gentleman who arrived yeſterday from France informs us, that judgment had been pronounced at Paris upon the ſeveral perſons concerned in impoſing upon the jeweller by the uſe of the Queen's name, and that their ſentences were as follow:

Madam de la Motte to loſe her head upon a public ſcaffold.

Madam Oliva to be confined for life.

Cardinal de Rohan baniſhed for life from Court, and to be confined for the ſame period, within the diſtricts of his country ſeat and gardens near Paris.

Compte Caglioſtro to be diſcharged.

The ſame gentleman alſo informs us, that Madam de la Motte had made a full confeſſion of her guilt, and all the particulars, to her Spiritual Father, with liberty for him to publiſh the ſame, in which ſhe fully exculpated the Compte de Caglioſtro from having any ſhare in, or knowledge of the impoſition, and declared that the other parties were her dupes, and innocent of her intent to defraud.

If the trade of this country has increaſed ſince the peace as it appears to have done at Lloyd's, it muſt have rapidly advanced indeed; for an additional Committee room is now preparing in the Exchange for conducting inſurance buſineſs, which is twenty-four feet longer than that which is in uſe at preſent.

The apprehenſion of Vilette, at Geneva, who is now a cloſe priſoner in the Baſtile, has brought to light the innocence of the unfortunate Cardinal de Rohan---Madam de la Motte could hold no longer, when confronted with this inſtrumental accomplice.

April 29. Letters from Spain, via Paris, aſſure that many bankruptcies have taken place in that kingdom, in conſequence of the loſs of the St. Peter of Alcantara----letters received in Paris on the 15th, add, that many other failuers are inevitable---hitherto that of Pournier and Co. is the moſt conſiderable; it amounts to no leſs than 1,500,000 piaſtres. This accident muſt neceſſarily affect the circulation of the notes of St. Charles Bank, which are honored only in the capitals of Europe.

There are ſix ſhips now building at private dock-yards in the river for the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, to meaſure 1200 tons each, which are 200 tons more than any of the preſent ſhips; they are intended wholly for the tea trade from China.

All the ſhips employed by the Eaſt-India company in the China trade, from the end of the year 1787, and as much ſooner as practicable, are, according to a vote and reſolution of the Directors, to be one thouſand tons and upwards; as ſmall ſhips do not anſwer well on that long voyage.

Truth, and a deſire to undeceive the public, induce us to ſtate the following facts: The Ruſſians have not yet concluded any commercial treaty with the French, and conſequently the intelligence given us through ſome of the public prints, of the former's having commiſſioned of the latter cloathing for their army, is an entire falſhood. But ſuppoſing that the treaty now on the tapis between thoſe two Powers was actually ſettled, we can aſſure our readers it will be of ſuch a nature, that the Engliſh commerce cannot in any reſpect be injured by it. Miniſtry dropped the turbot fiſhery bill, not becauſe they were intimidated by the threats of the Dutch Ambaſſador, for, in truth, he never made any ſuch threats, but becauſe they were convinced that no public utility could be derived from it. As to our African trade, it is true, that in the article of gum it is extremely low, but it muſt likewiſe be admitted, that the French traffic in that article is equally inſignificant. The French attempted laſt year to improve this valuable branch of trade; but finding the emoluments thence ariſing by no means adequate to the expence attending it, they have of late entirely given it up. The trade is now carried on by occaſional adventurers from the different nations of Europe.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 24.

"The letters from Cadiz, received by the laſt courier, announce the bankruptcy of ſeveral merchants of that port, among whom are two French houſes, viz. that of Meſſrs. Formier, Ribeaupierre, Medard and Co. who have failed for about ſix millions of livres tournois; and that of Meſſrs. Lafferre and Co. for about three millions of livres. The bankers of our capital are not much intereſted in that diſaſter; but it is feared that our manufacturing cities will not come off ſo well.

"It is ſaid, that Madam de la Motte has demanded a Confeſſor; ſhe has refuſed for ſeveral days to take any ſuſtenance. Her huſband is not taken up, as was reported."

May 4. The Turks, if we may credit the recent accounts from Conſtantinople, ſeem to be tempting their own fate. If to the confuſion which now reigns through that unhappy empire, a revolution in the Seraglio be added, which the riotous behaviour of the Janiſſaries ſeems to indicate to be faſt approaching, and the puppet they clothe in the Imperial robe be forced into a war with Ruſſia, their ruin is inevitable. When an army after dethroning the Sovereign takes the field, adieu to all ſubordination and diſcipline; their nominal leaders are their ſlaves, and muſt implicitly obey their caprices. Mutinous in the camp, cowardly in the fight, they will ruſh upon their enemies, and fly from them with equal precipitation; nothing therefore but ill ſucceſs can be expected from them, and they give the Empreſs as well as the Emperor the faireſt opportunity that could be wiſhed, of further diſmembering that Empire. Nor will the ambitious Pachas and Beys be idle; they have in general long ſhewn an ardent deſire to make themſelves independent of the Porte, and they will doubtleſs not neglect the preſent occaſion to attempt erecting ſeparate governments. Whether this event, ſhould it take place, will ſuſpend the other projects of thoſe Potentates, time only can diſcover. It is more than probable that it will: But this ſuſpenſion will only be temporary, and the ſmall ſtates in their neighbourhood muſt be equally on their guard againſt them.

Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord George Gordon, to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Carmarthen, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c.

"My Lord,

"Mr. Tufts, an American gentleman now in London, is poſſeſſed of undeniable intelligence that J. Adams, Eſq; (who is received by the king as Ambaſſador from the United States of America) has his ſalary paid him quarterly by Comte D'Adheimar, the French Ambaſſador. I thought it my duty to acquaint your Lordſhip with Mr. Tuft's communication to me, for the immediate information of his majeſty's council and government, that you may beware of Mr. Adams.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,
"Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
"And moſt humble Servant.
G. GORDON."

The Marquis of Carmarthen's anſwer addreſſed to the Right Honorable Lord George Gordon, Welbeck-ſtreet, and ſuperſcribed "Carmarthen."

"*Monday night, May 1, 1786.*

"Lord Carmarthen preſents his compliments to Lord George Gordon, and returns his Lordſhip thanks for the note received from him yeſterday."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 16.

"Count de Maillebois is juſt now on the eve of departing for Paris; he took leave of the States-General yeſterday, and ſets off from hence, as we expect, to-morrow. The Count returns home with a variety of preſents, excluſive of an annual penſion for life."

CHARLESTON, May 16.

It is reported, that the merchants of this city, by way of puniſhing ſuch planters as are weak enough to refuſe the paper medium as readily as caſh in payments of produce, have reſolved not to purchaſe, either directly or indirectly, of any planter that ſhall make any ſuch diſtinction, any kind of produce for two years to come, as they think it right that thoſe who, by not giving the medium all the ſupport in their power, ſeem inclinable to deprive this ſtate of an income of 7000 l. a year (being the annual intereſt of the 100,000 l. medium iſſued) ſhould feel the reſentment of ſuch as are good citizens, and wiſh to ſee their neighbour's property, when expoſed to ſale, fetch its full value, which good effect our medium will, we doubt not, agreeable to the intention of our Legiſlature, produce.

With reſpect to the diſregard ſo properly ſhewn by our judges to their ſuſpenſions, it may be worthy of notice, that the cauſe which commanded their late official ſervices was of very conſiderable importance, and had for ſome time attracted the public attention; that a ſpecial jury, conſiſting of as reſpectable a ſett of citizens in every point of view, as this ſtate could could poſſibly produce, for the number, attended the trial with that punctuality, chearfulneſs and reſpect, which deſignated minds under the full influence of philanthropic and patriotic ſentiments---determined, whilſt they did juſtice between individuals, to ſupport the conſtitution and laws of the commonwealth againſt the daring and impotent attacks of a licentious adminiſtration; and that amongſt the jurors nominated on the occaſion were two public ſpirited citizens, who were lately appointed Aſſiſtant Judges of Chatham by our Executive, in lieu of thoſe they vainly imagined they had ſuſpended from the exerciſe of their offices, but who, nobly ſpurning the inſidious attempt to create partiſans amongſt us, were foremoſt in ſupporting our worthy and perſecuted bench, by a full and ready recognizance and acknowledgment of their authority.

June 10. No official account has yet been received by the Governor of this ſtate from the Governor of Georgia relative to the Indian ravages, ſo that it is fair to ſuppoſe that this buſineſs does not wear in Georgia ſo very ſerious an aſpect as we are told. If, however, theſe barbarians ſhould approach our frontiers, it will be a ſatisfaction to the inhabitants of this city and its environs, who reſt in peaceful ſecurity, to know that a corps of volunteers have been formed in Winnſborough, compoſed of ſpirited, active men, who will be ready, on a very ſhort notice, to march forward to the frontiers, with ſuch a martial diſpoſition as cannot fail to ſubdue a much ſtronger body of forces than what the Creek Indians are capable of bringing into the field.

June 17. On Thurſday forenoon, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out at a ſoap-boiler's ſhop in Gadſden's alley, the building being entirely compoſed of wood, a large body of fire burſt out at once, which increaſed with the greateſt rapidity, and ſoon communicated itſelf to the adjacent buildings: The wind ſhifting a few points and freſhening a great deal, threw live coals on ſome houſes oppoſite in Broad-ſtreet. The conſternation now every where became general, for the great length of dry weather had rendered the ſhingles highly inflammable, ſo that it was difficult to fix on a place of ſafety. In addition to this, ſome of the houſes on fire were ſo high, that the engines were incapable of throwing water on their roofs.

After raging a conſiderable time with conſuming fury, its further progreſs was ſtopped by two ſubſtantial brick buildings on the north ſide of Broad-ſtreet (one belonging to Mr. Webb, the other to Mr. Pringle) and Mr. John Smith's houſe on the ſouth ſide, which houſes are a proof of the great utility of party walls, for had the fire extended a little further either way, great part of the city muſt inevitably have been conſumed.

The loſs in houſes and other property is very great, for the fire was ſo verſatile that goods, ſuppoſed to be in the greateſt ſecurity, were obliged to be removed about at different times in the utmoſt haſte, conſequently they were much damaged; and ſeveral perſons taking advantage of the confuſion, ſecreted great quantities; ſome that were detected have been ſent to priſon. On the other hand, ſome ſuppoſing themſelves ſecure, did not move at all, and loſt every thing.

Mr. James Strickland, in conducting a cart heavily loaded, fell out of it, and the wheels went over his breaſt, which occaſioned his death in a few hours. Several perſons were alſo much bruiſed and wounded.

The following is a liſt of perſons that were burnt out, viz.

Meſſrs. William Smith & Co.---Meſſrs. Wells and Bethune---Mr. M'Credie---Mr. Gerſhom Cohen---Meſſrs. M'Aulay and Davis---Meſſrs. Robert and Hall Stewart----Mr. John Aitkin---Meſſrs. Muirhead and Munro, and Mr. Abercrombie---Thomas Smith, Eſq;---Mr. Samuel Blakely---Mr. Stemer---Mr. Gaultier---William Logan, Eſq;---Dr. Robert Wilſon.

Several ſmall tenements were alſo burnt or pulled down.

NEW-YORK, *June* 22.

Extract of a letter from the Adminiſtrators of the French Colony of Hiſpaniola, dated Port au Prince, 7th May, 1786.

"A great drought has prevailed in this colony for months, and all kind of proviſions for ſlaves are as dear as they are ſcarce. We foreſee that the ſcarcity will laſt ſome months more, becauſe all the ſubſiſtance which was kept in ſtore will ſoon be conſumed, as the dryneſs has not permited to raiſe or plant any. Cargoes of corn, peaſe, beans, rice, potatoes, and all kind of proviſions for ſlaves, will certainly give a benefit to the importer."

A well informed politician, who is perfectly acquainted with the cabals in the different courts of Europe, aſſerts that the next war which may happen will ſet all Europe in a flame, and that flame will rage even to the continent of America. According to the nature and policy of each government, leagues will be made with neighbouring powers---thus France, Holland and America, will be againſt England and Spain. The intereſt of Spain and the intereſt of England are now the ſame in America. The former dreads the revolt of her colonies every hour, and when that happens, and happen it will, they muſt either grow induſtrious at home or ſtarve, or make another expulſion of poor inhabitants equal to that of the Moors. France ſeems bent upon the diſmemberment of empires---ſhe has nearly compleated that of Britain---ſhe would aſſiſt in the diſmemberment of Spain. In a war between England and France, Holland cannot remain neuter: The Dutch know no ambition but gain, and that they purſue with unabating aſſiduity. In their purſuit of gain they muſt be injurious to either England or France, and as they are under the influence of French politics they will naturally ſide with the French. Whenever ambition or policy, or chance, ſhall put theſe broils into a ferment, the United States cannot remain a tame ſpectator---they muſt either be an auxiliary or a party---and from all ſuch evils good Lord deliver us!

June 28. The ſhip Mercury, Captain White, late commander of the Atlantic, was to leave London about the 8th of May.

On the 12th of April, arrived the Iriſh Volunteer, M'Neil, at Belfaſt; on the 22d the Proteus, Howland, and on the 23d the Cunningham, Stevenſon, at Derry; and on the 28th the Coalition, Streets, at London, all from New-York.

The brig Nancy, Park, from this port for Derry, arrived at Loch Sevilly on the 20th of April, and was preparing to go round.

An American ſhip from Newbury-Port to Cadiz was driven on ſhore at St. Lucar, on the 5th of March, the mate and two of the crew drowned.

The ſhip Telemachus, Wilkinſon, from Tortola for Liverpool, was towed into Limerick, with three feet water in her hold, by an American ſloop from Newbury-Port.

TRENTON, *June* 26.

It is with pleaſure we inform the public that the revenue paper money of this ſtate, ſince it has been made a legal tender, has been more generally taken for produce, by the farmers who reſort to this market, than at any time heretofore. While this remains to be the caſe, there is no danger of its loſing credit; on the other hand, it will ſoon find its way into the pockets of the merchants and traders of Philadelphia and New York, and thereby become a medium of trade. Should there, however, be any of the tillers of the earth ſo loſt to a ſenſe of their duty as to convey the ſtaples of our country into other ſtates for ſale, for the ſake of the precious metals, when they can get as high a price at home in revenue bills of credit, no doubt their conduct will be marked by their fellow citizens, and they held up to the world as enemies to the intereſt and welfare of the government under which they live.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 5.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here, the ſhip Friendſhip, Captain M'Caddon, from Belfaſt, 7 weeks paſſage, with two hundred ſervants and paſſengers in good health. On his leaving Belfaſt harbour, he was brought to by one of the Britiſh marine Brutes, who commanded a ſhip of war, and who fired a ſhot on board of the Friendſhip, and cut away a part of her rigging: when aſked why he fired a ſhot, ſaid his men would do it. While America remains diſunited, theſe are inſults we muſt pocket.

We hear from Auguſta, in Georgia, that the late diſturbances with the Creek Indians have ſubſided for the preſent, they having diſappeared.

We learn from Connecticut, that the Suſquehanna Company are perfectly ſatisfied with the late donation of Congreſs, of a tract of land to the weſtward of Pennſylvania, in lieu of their claims to the lands at Wyoming---and that the conduct of that incendiary *Ethan Allen* is ſeverely condemned by them---We are further informed that his *atheiſtical* Highneſs met with a very cold reception from the inhabitants of Wyoming in his late viſit to them, and that a great majority of thoſe people expreſs a deſire of being united in laws and government with the citizens of Pennſylvania. From theſe circumſtances there is reaſon to believe that the lands on the eaſt branch of Suſquehanna will ſoon vie in population, order and wealth, with the oldeſt ſettlements in our ſtate.

We hear from Williamſtown, (ſtate of Maſſachuſetts) that on Tueſday, the 13th ult. there was one of the moſt ſevere hail ſtorms ever known in that place ſince the memory of the oldeſt people there. It is judged that upwards of three thouſand buſhels of wheat, beſides other grain, and almoſt every tender plant, fruit, &c. was deſtroyed. The proſpect was, in a very few minutes, changed from that of a very plentiful harveſt, to that of deſolation. Many large, elegant houſes had almoſt every pane of glaſs broken, and otherwiſe much injured.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated April 20.

"A treaty of commerce is ſaid to be on the tapis, which tends to preſerve, even in time of war, to the merchant ſhips of all nations perfect liberty, ſecurity and protection. Mr. Eden is ſaid to be the author of the above negociation, which if concluded will be ſomething like the treaty of the generous Gelon, King of Syracuſe, who made peace with the Cathagenians, on condition of their not offering up any more ſacrifices.

April 21. They write from Cherbourg, that the works at that port are recommenced with great activity, and that two more Caiſſoons will be ſunk in a very ſhort time."

From the Londonderry Journal, April 28.

It is with the utmoſt concern that we inform the public of the loſs of Capt. Pinkerton, on his paſſage from Philadelphia to this port. About nine days after the ſhip William and George's ſailing, ſhe was overtaken by a ſevere ſtorm; the Captain had taken the helm, in order to aſſiſt in ſome neceſſary working of the veſſel, when a fatal wave breaking over the ſide, carried away with it every thing on the deck, and for ever buried in the deep the Captain and ſix of his men. There remained of the crew, Mr. Bailey, the Mate, two ſeamen and four boys; theſe, aſſiſted by twelve paſſengers, after uncommon difficulties and exertions, at length brougt the veſſel into port.

Eulogiums upon the dead are often little more than incenſe offered to the vanity or weakneſs of the living. Very different are the motives which induce us to ſay of Captain Pinkerton, that the ſea, in all its wide domain, never entombed a worthier man. In his profeſſion he was highly reſpected, and, as maſter of a veſſel, the merchants of Derry will lament him long.---There was a generous frankneſs in his manners, and he always ſpoke his ſentiments with that unreſerved freedom which conſcious rectitude inſpires---His principles were of the purer kind, and his heart overflowed with love and good will to his family, friends, and all the human race. We murmur not againſt the decrees of Him who rules the tempeſt, whoſe ways are in the deep---We truſt, a perfect ſubmiſſion to the appointments of a wiſe, though inſcrutible providence, is perfectly conſiſtent with our ſympathizing in the grief of an infant offspring, and a weeping wife---happy if we could raiſe their views with ours to that better country, where virtuous friends will once more meet, and where ſtorms and tempeſts will be unknown.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 21.

"The Sally, Capt. Delancy, arrived on Wedneſday in Bantry Bay, bound from New-York to Londonderry, with flax-ſeed and lumber. She ſailed from that port the 1ſt of March, and in a violent gale which happened on the 25th, off the Weſtern iſlands, ſtove in part of her upper deck; but having plenty of timber, and two carpenters on board, the damage was ſoon repaired."

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general

Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

BANK of *North-America.*

JULY 1, 1786.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the STOCKHOLDERS, or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the tenth inſtant.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet,

A SERMON,

Delivered in CHRIST-CHURCH, on the 21ſt Day of *June*, 1786, at the opening of the

CONVENTION OF THE

Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,

In the ſtates of *New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia,* and *South-Carolina.*

By the Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. and Rector of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia.

FISHER and ROBERTS,

At their Store, on the South ſide of Market-ſtreet Wharff, have for Sale, on the loweſt terms, by wholeſale or retail,

OLD Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India and New-England Rum; old Coniac Brandy; beſt Holland Gin; Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Fayall Wines; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Souchong Tea of the firſt Quality; Bohea Ditto; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Pepper; Ginger; Alſpice; Muſtard; Sweet Oil; Olives; Indigo; beſt Jar Raiſins; Currants; coarſe and fine Salt; Powder and Shot; double Glouceſter Cheeſe of the beſt Quality; London Porter, &c. &c. &c. ¶

Philadelphia, June 30, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July next, at ſeven o'Clock in the evening, A certain two ſtory Frame Houſe, 16 feet by 20, with a large Bake-Oven in the Cellar, a Wooden Shed in the Yard, &c; and Lot of Ground on which the ſame ſtands, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, at the diſtance of 121 feet from South-ſtreet, being 17 feet front on Fifth-ſtreet, and 90 feet in depth, to a ten feet alley, bounded northerly by ground of Francis Valley, ſouthwardly by land of Charles Hurſt, eaſtwardly by Fifth-ſtreet, and weſtwardly by a ten feet alley, ſubject to the payment of 12 ſhillings per foot yearly, amounting to 26 dollars and 11-90ths of a dollar. Taken in execution as the property of Nicholas Mazey, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuages and lots of ground, viz.

No. 1. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Coats and Brown-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet, 20 feet, and extending in depth in ſaid ſtreet about 207 feet, to St. John-ſtreet; bounded northward by ground of Colonel William Coats, eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward partly by other ground of ſaid William Coats, and partly by a lot granted, or intended to be granted, to the Second Preſbyterian Congregation of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of building a Meeting houſe thereon, and weſtward by St. John-ſtreet aforeſaid; On ſaid lot, fronting on Second ſtreet, ſtands a large three ſtory brick Houſe, a two ſtory brick Kitchen, and a brick Shop; and fronting on St. John-ſtreet, ſtands a well finiſhed two ſtory Brick Meſſuage; under and ſubject to the yearly ground-rent of 20 dollars and two thirds of a dollar and taxes, redeemable at any time by the payment of 533 dollars and one third of a dollar, and the yearly ground-rent to the time of payment.

No. 2. A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Eighth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 33 feet, and in length or depth, north and ſouth, 144 feet, bounded weſtward by city lot No. 272, belonging to George Heyl, northward by city lot No. 274, belonging to Solomon Lyons, eaſtward by Eighth-ſtreet, and ſouthward by Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, under the yearly ground-rent of 96 dollars and taxes, redeemable by the payment of 1600 dollars within 15 years. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Perry, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from his maſter, on the 28th ult. JOHN LYNCH, from Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, has black hair, about 30 years old, a complexion apt to redden either with the ſun or liquor, large eyes and prominent cheek bones, chews tobacco, apt to drink, very talkative, ſwears hard, values himſelf as a ſailor and traveller, and can do farming work tolerably well; had on a bear-ſkin jacket, coarſe brown linen ſhirt and trowſers, an old beaver hat, edged with velvet, he took with him a change of clothes, viz. a half worn light blue camblet coat, nankeen waiſtcoat, and ſtriped bed-tick trowſers. Whoever takes up ſaid Lynch, and lodges him in any gaol in this ſtate, New-York or Maryland, ſhall receive the above reward, and all charges paid. Enquire of the Printers.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he will make for Maryland, New-York, or attempt his old occupation of following the ſea, therefore all maſters of veſſels are expreſly forbid taking him off. §

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, at the head of the Falling Spring, in Franklin county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 28th ult. two indented ſervant men. viz. JOHN MULVENEY, an Iriſhman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, and ſhort fair hair, grey eyes, has a ſmall ſcar under one of his eye-brows, and on ſaid ſcar two warts or teats; had on or took with him when he went away, two hemp linen ſhirts, one pair of tow trowſers, an old beaver hat, with a ſmall rent in the crown; he ſays he was a ſoldier in the continental army, and is a weaver by trade.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, and heavy brows; had on or took with him, a lead coloured coat and waiſtcoat of homemade cloth, two hempen ſhirts, one pair of old trowſers, one pair of patched ſhoes, and a wool hat. Said ſervants alſo took with them one broad-cloth coat and waiſtcoat, of a light colour, one pair of velvet breeches, ſpotted red and white, one pair drab coloured ditto, with braſs buttons, one pair of boots, the legs of which are buck-ſkin, with calf-ſkin tops. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any gaol in the United States, ſo that I may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Five Pounds* for any one of them, with reaſonable charges, paid by

May 30, 1786. † WILLIAM LONG.

FOR NEW-YORK,
THE SLOOP
New-York Packet,
JOHN HIDE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in a few days, having part of her cargoe engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to the ſaid Maſter, on board, now lying the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff.

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch-maker,

In Front, at the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet, has for ſale,

AN elegant muſical ſpring clock, common eight-day clocks, japanned clocks face, French and Engliſh gold watches, ſilver ditto, aſſorted from £5. to £14, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials: Where country clock and watch-makers may be conſtantly ſupplied with thoſe articles very reaſonably. All kinds of clock and watch-work done as uſual. § 7 w.

New-York, June 8, 1786.

F O R   S A L E,

A FARM, in Berkeley county, Virginia; it contains about 500 acres; the land is of the firſt quality; there is a ſufficient quantity of unimproved meadow; the arable land inclines to graſs; the unimproved land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, alſo a framed Overſeer's houſe, barn, ſtable, and other buildings. It is convenient to church and ſchool, and is in an agreeable neighbourhood. For terms, apply to ROBERT NOURSE, who is authoriſed by the Deviſees of James Nourſe, Eſq; deceaſed, to ſhew the premiſes, or to JOSEPH NOURSE, in New-York.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1786.

Twenty Pounds *Reward.*

STRAYED or ſtolen the 17th of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber's paſture, near the Bettering-houſe, an iron gray MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, near 14 hands high, well made, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, is in very good order, and has a lofty carriage. Alſo a black GELDING, ſix years old, has ſome ſaddle marks on his back, about fourteen hands and a half high, has been lately trimmed and ſhod all round, is very low in fleſh, ſlim made, a natural trotter, and ſtretches out his head when rode. Whoever delivers them at my ſtables, back of the City Tavern, ſhall have Six Pounds reward for the mare, and Four Pounds for the horſe. If ſtolen, the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, will be paid on conviction of the thief or thieves.

† SAMUEL HODGSON.

Talbot county, Maryland, June 10, 1786.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, from the head of Wye river, Queen Ann's county, ſtate of Maryland, on the night of the 28th of April, a likely bright bay GELDING, 15 hands high, 6 years old, neither docked nor branded, the points of his hoofs incline inwardly when ſuffered to grow long.

At the ſame time was ſtolen, a double bitted BRIDLE, marked with the letters D. C. in a cypher. Any perſon bringing home the ſaid horſe, or giving intelligence, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall be paid the above reward.

§ JAMES KINNARD, Wye Mill.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, living in Weſt Bradford, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, two Iriſh ſervant men, the name of the one is PATRICK LOOBY, about 5 feet 11 inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, a mole on his right cheek, ſlim built, and lame in his right ancle; had on, and took with him, a brown coat and waiſtcoat, made of fulled linſey, a green ſilk and worſted waiſtcoat, and a blue waiſtcoat of cloth, a pair of corduroy breeches, three flax ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of plated buckles, and one new felt hat. The other, named David Welch, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, darkiſh coloured hair, a chunky well made fellow; had on, and took with him, a blue cloth coat, a double breaſted linſey jacket of a greeniſh colour, a pair of coarſe napt cloth breeches of a greeniſh colour. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES BROWN

June 13, 1786. ¶ RICHARD STRODE.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, a ſervant Lad, named ROBERT M'MINN, about 5 feet 8 inches high, between 17 and 18 years of age, black curled hair, grey eyes, ſlow ſpoken, ſtammers a little in his ſpeech; had on and took with him, when he went away, a half worn fur hat, bound round the edge, a light coloured napped cloth coattee, almoſt thread bare, japanned buttons on it, one pair thickſet breeches, a pair of ſtriped half worn trowſers, one ozenbrigs ſhirt, one Iriſh linen ditto, ſtained on one ſide of the ſkirt with ink, one pair pale blue worſted ſtockings, with ſome holes in them, and a pair of ſhoes almoſt new. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid ſervant, and deliver him to his maſter, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH BURR.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

June 19, 1786.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 15th of this inſtant, a NEGRO MAN, named Kent, a well made likely young fellow, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he is rather impudent, born in North-Carolina: had on when he went away a light coloured homeſpun jacket, much worn, ticklenburg tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, a felt hat much worn, an old waiſtcoat of ſuperfine cloth, the ſkirts cut ſhort. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges. JOHN JONES.

June 20th, 1786.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ¶

WAS taken up near Plymouth Lime-kilns, a light brown HORSE, ſuppoſed to be four or five years old, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 7, 1786. § JOHN LYLE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Upper Providence, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a bright bay MARE, between 14½ and 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 15 or 16 years old, paces and trots, the near hind foot a little white, and ſome white on the back, occaſioned by the ſaddle. The owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may take her away.

June 10, 1786. ¶ JOHN EVANS.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, on the 18th of April laſt, a brown MARE, 14 hands high, five years old, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

June 7th, 1786. † JAMES ARMSTRONG.

Juſt PUBLISHED, by

Young, Stewart & M'Culloch,

The corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets,

1. RUDDIMAN's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue. To this edition is added PROSODY, adapted to the principles of Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, which renders it more valuable than any hitherto publiſhed.
2. A Mirror, repreſenting the Religious Characters of the Times. By Mr. John Anderſon.
3. Obſervations on the fall of Antichriſt.
4. Childrens Books, viz. Hiſtory of the Bible---Philadelphia Cries---King Pippin---New-years Gift---Houſe that Jack Built---Polly Cherry;---all adorned with cuts.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

1. Eſſays for Young Ladies, by Miſs More; very proper to be introduced into Seminaries for the education of Young Ladies.
2. Miſs More's Poems.
3. M'Laurin's Sermons on the Croſs of Chriſt.
4. Spelling-Books, Primers, Catechiſms, &c. &c.

⁂ All the above articles to be ſold wholeſale or retail.

S I C K L E S,

Made by SAMUEL WHEELER,

FOR SALE

AT *JOSEPH SERMON*'s STORE, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Chriſt-church, and at the houſe of JOHN JONES, in Front-ſtreet near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Footman and Shippen,

Next door but one above the Bunch of Grapes Inn, Third-ſtreet, Have for Sale, a large and elegant Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe: Alſo Engliſh bottled porter, by the dozen or caſk, of an excellent quality; likewiſe country rum. ‖ 6 w.

IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and now opening for SALE, by

EDWARD SHIPPEN, jun. & Co.

The north ſide of Market-ſtreet, and ſecond door below Fourth-ſtreet, a very general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Among which are,

SUPERFINE broad cloths; ſecond ditto; cottons, callicoes and chintzes; a variety of printed linens; corduroys, velvets and thickſets; fuſtians and jeans; calimancoes of all colours; durants, rattinets and ſhalloons; yard wide crapes; Norwich do. plain and ſtriped camblets; dorſettees; Iriſh linens; lawns; ſilk, linen and check handkerchiefs; ſhawls; 7-8 hs, yard wide and yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks; womens fine and ſuperfine cotton and ſilk hoſe; mens fine and ſuperfine thread and ſilk hoſe; womens lamb and dogſkin mitts and gloves; Haerlem checks and ſtripes; ditto tapes and bobbins; beggars lace, all numbers; 10-qrs, 11-qrs and 12 qrs cotton counterpanes; Marſeilles quilting; 7 qrs and 7 and an half quarters bed bunts; youths, boys and mens black and white hats, all prices; Scotch threads; coloured ditto; light, cloth coloured and black ſewing ſilks; ſcarf twiſt; gilt and common coat and waiſtcoat buttons; baſket and death head buttons, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, pewter in caſks aſſorted; the moſt faſhionable low priced tea urns; long and ſhort pipes in boxes; window glaſs; nails ſharps and flats; ſmall boxes of cutlery aſſorted, &c.

Likewiſe, Weſt India and Country Rum.

In the caſe of *Manuel Noah*, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commiſſioners will meet on Monday, the thirty firſt day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Court-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, for receiving the proofs of the creditors of the ſaid Manuel Noah, in ſupport of their ſeveral claims, of which all ſaid creditors are deſired to take notice.

By order of the Commiſſioners,

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

DANIEL TYSON

as removed his STORE to Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and oppoſite to the Bunch of Grapes Inn, Where he has for SALE, a Large and General

Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

As uſual: Conſiſting of---

COARSE, fine, and ſuperfine broadcloths,
Felt, caſtor and beaver hats and hatters trimmings,
Engliſh and Flemiſh bed ticken,
Brabant ſheetings,
Calicoes and chintzes, cambricks,
Camblets, calimancoes, durants and ſhalloons,
Cutlery and ironmongery,
Drillings, diapers,
Gloves and mitts, muſlins,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Thread and cotton hoſe,
Jeans and jeanets,
Corduroys and thickſets,
Figured jeans and corduroys,
Plated ſtirrups, bitts, &c.
Plated ſide-board furniture,
Plated buttons and buckles, with a variety of other articles:
Alſo, A compleat aſſortment of fine and coarſe *Boulting Cloths*,
160 hogſheads James river tobacco,
Coffee in barrels, almonds in caſks,
A 13 inch cable, and anchor of ſuitable weight,
A few caſks Seneca ſnake-root, &c. &c.

Taunton Works, May 4, 1786.

Taunton Iron-Works for SALE,

CONSISTING of a Furnace and Forge, with a very large body of good iron ore, and a tract of about 3000 acres of woodland, which the works are upon, with a part of a ſaw-mill, and upwards of 2000 cords of wood already cut, which will enable the purchaſer to put the furnace in blaſt very ſoon.

The above works are in good order, almoſt the whole being new within theſe twelve months, and within 17 miles of Philadelphia, and 8 from a navigable creek leading to the ſame. Ore and coals ſo near the works that the teams haul with eaſe three loads a day, and the whole is well ſupplied by never failing ſtreams of water. Reaſonable time will be given for the payment of part of the purchaſe money, or the ſubſcriber will reſerve the uſe of the forge for one year, and receive pig-iron in part payment. For further particulars, pleaſe to apply at ſaid works, to ¶ GEORGE HASTINGS.

FOR SALE,

In Penn-ſtreet, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter cheſts, of the laſt importation from China,
French cambricks and lawns, ſilks and ſattins,
Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves,
Gold lace, India and French chintzes and callicoes,
Italian ſilks, ſilk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas,
Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c.
Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes,
Marble chimney pieces, ſlabs and paving tiles,
Zant currants in barrels,
Roll brimſtone in boxes,
Old Martinique coffee in bags,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each,
Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines. *May* 6, 1786.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable plantation, late the eſtate of Hugh Evans, deceaſed, ſituate in Lower Merion townſhip, within ſeven miles of this city, near the main road leading to Lancaſter, and about one mile from Merion meeting-houſe, containing about one hundred and ſeventy acres of good land, whereon is a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, two rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen, and good ſtone barn, with ſtables; a milk-houſe, with an excellent ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, about 18 acres of meadow in good order, with ſeveral lively ſtreams, by which moſt of the fields are conveniently accommodated with water at all ſeaſons of the year, a good proportion of wood land, with ſome orchard, and other fruit trees: The whole under good fence, and for healthineſs of ſituation inferior to none in that neighbourhood. A good and ſufficient title will be made. For terms, apply to OWEN JONES and JOSHUA HOWELL, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, 4th month 15th. 1786. 6w

Mill-Stones & Boulting Cloths

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

At their STORES, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's,

FRENCH BURRS of various ſizes and dimenſions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage.

COLOGNE STONES; ſeveral odd ones of different ſizes.

COUNTRY made ditto, of all ſizes commonly uſed, or that may be ordered, of the beſt grit for merchants or country work, or to grind with a French burr, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Boulting-Cloths, warranted good:

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, juſt imported from the Manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, and to be diſpoſed of *at the former low rates*, at the ſtores abovementioned, or in Spruce-ſtreet, three doors from Third-ſtreet.

MILLERS and others may be ſupplied with Cloths of ſuperior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America, *ſome of which are much finer than uſual*;--Thoſe who are unacquainted with this *very difficult article*, may depend on being furniſhed with ſuch CLOTHS as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes (*without the trouble and expence of returning them*) provided they will attend to directions which will be given for affixing them in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing grain in the various parts of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 22. 1786 tbc. 6 w.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *John Thornhill*, deceaſed, that unleſs they call and ſettle the ſame on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for ſettlement, to

c3m JOSEPH THORNHILL,
RICHARD THORNHILL,
JOHN THORNHILL,
JOHN DOWERS, } Adminiſtrators.

THE ſubſcriber, a priſoner confined in goal for debt, hereby gives public notice to all his creditors, that he intends to apply to the next Inferior Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for the county of Suſſex, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to have the benefit of the inſolvent law. They are therefore requeſted to appear at the Court-houſe, in the aforeſaid county, on the third Tueſday in Auguſt next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of his eſtate ſhould not be made, and he diſcharged according to ſaid law.

February 21, 1786. † ALEXANDER SCOBY.

THE public are hereby informed, that good BOATS are kept at JOSIAH CRAWFORD's ferry, on Monogahela river, about three miles above the old Fort, and 22 miles from Catfiſh; there are good roads for waggons on both ſides of the river. Good attendance and the beſt of uſage, at the loweſt rate, by June 5, 1786. ¶ NATHANIEL COLEMAN.

THE ſubſcriber, at his Manufactory at the Draw-bridge, manufactures and ſells, at Wholeſale and Retail, the different qualities of MUSTARD. He will take Muſtard-ſeed in exchange, or give for it 32*ſ*. per buſhel, or 1*ſ*. per quart, dry meaſure. The ſame prices will be given by any of the undermentioned gentlemen, viz.

ISRAEL WHELEN, WHARTON AND EDWARDS, EZRA JONES, LEONARD DORSEY, AMOS WICKERSHAM, FISHER & ROBERTS, Philadelphia---And HESTON & CARPENTER, Cooper's Ferry. JOSEPH FEW.

Philadelphia, December 13th. t.b.c.t.f.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in New-Britain, Bucks County, containing upwards of 160 acres of good land, 100 acres of which is cleared, whereon are two good ſtone dwelling-houſes, two good apple orchards, about 30 acres of very good meadow, moſt of which is watered, and ſeveral acres more may be made and alſo watered, the upland is very fertile, the remainder of ſaid tract is well timbered, and is within one mile of the noted mill, formerly called Butler's, now in the tenure of Iſaac Rich; For terms, which will be made eaſy, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ PETER EATON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, the 20th of May, a ſmall dark brown HORSE, about 6 years old, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, not docked. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ PAUL JONES.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1786. THE NUMB. 2928.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1786.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet, *for the Benefit of ſundry Corporations and Societies, inſtituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceaſed Clergymen,*

The BOOK of
COMMON PRAYER,
And ADMINISTRATION of the
SACRAMENTS,
And other
RITES and CEREMONIES,
As reviſed and propoſed to the Uſe
OF
The Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,
At a Convention of the ſaid CHURCH in the States of

NEW-YORK,	MARYLAND,
NEW-JEESEY,	VIRGINIA,
PENNSYLVANIA,	and
DELAWARE,	SOUTH-CAROLINA,

Held in *Philadelphia*, from *Sept.* 27th to *Oct.* 7th, 1785.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet,

A SERMON,
Delivered in CHRIST-CHURCH, on the 21ſt Day of *June*, 1786, at the opening of the
CONVENTION OF THE
Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,
In the ſtates of *New York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia*, and *South-Carolina*.
By the Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. and Rector of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia.

BANK of *North-America*.

JULY 1, 1786.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the STOCKHOLDERS, or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the tenth inſtant.

FISHER and ROBERTS,

At their Store, on the South ſide of Market-ſtreet Wharff, have for Sale, on the loweſt terms, by wholeſale or retail,

OLD Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India and New-England Rum; old Coniac Brandy; beſt Holland Gin; Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Fayall Wines; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Souchong Tea of the firſt Quality; Bohea Ditto; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Pepper; Ginger; Aiſpice; Muſtard; Sweet Oil; Olives; Indigo; beſt Jar Raiſins; Currants; coarſe and fine Salt; Powder and Shot; double Glouceſter Cheeſe of the beſt Quality; London Porter, &c. &c. &c. ¶

Philadelphia, june 30, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July next, at ſeven o'Clock in the evening, A certain two ſtory Frame Houſe, 16 feet by 20, with a large Bake-Oven in the Cellar, a Wooden Shed in the Yard, &c; and Lot of Ground on which the ſame ſtands, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, at the diſtance of 121 feet from South-ſtreet, being 17 feet front on Fifth-ſtreet, and 90 feet in depth, to a ten feet alley, bounded northerly by ground of Francis Valley, ſouthwardly by land of Charles Hurſt, eaſtwardly by Fifth-ſtreet, and weſtwardly by a ten feet alley, ſubject to the payment of 12 ſhillings per foot yearly, amounting to 26 dollars and 11-90ths of a dollar. Taken in execution as the property of Nicholas Mazey, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuages and lots of ground, viz.

No. 1. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Coats and Brown-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet, 20 feet, and extending in depth in ſaid ſtreet about 207 feet, to St. John-ſtreet; bounded northward by ground of Colonel William Coats, eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward partly by other ground of ſaid William Coats, and partly by a lot granted, or intended to be granted, to the Second Preſbyterian Congregation of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of building a Meeting houſe thereon, and weſtward by St. John-ſtreet aforeſaid; On ſaid lot, fronting on Second-ſtreet, ſtands a large three ſtory brick Houſe, a two ſtory brick Kitchen, and a brick Shop; and fronting on St. John-ſtreet, ſtands a well finiſhed two ſtory Brick Meſſuage; under and ſubject to the yearly ground-rent of 20 dollars and two thirds of a dollar and taxes, redeemable at any time by the payment of 533 dollars and one third of a dollar, and the yearly ground-rent to the time of payment.

No. 2. A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Eighth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 33 feet, and in length or depth, north and ſouth, 144 feet, bounded weſtward by city lot No. 272, belonging to George Heyl, northward by city lot No. 274, belonging to Solomon Lyons, eaſtward by Eighth-ſtreet, and ſouthward by Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, under the yearly ground-rent of 96 dollars and taxes, redeemable by the payment of 1600 dollars within 15 years. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Perry, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from his maſter, on the 28th ult. JOHN LYNCH, from Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, has black hair, about 30 years old, a complexion apt to redden either with the ſun or liquor, large eyes and prominent cheek bones, chews tobacco, apt to drink, very talkative, ſwears hard, values himſelf as a ſailor and traveller, and can do farming work tolerably well; had on a bear-ſkin jacket, coarſe brown linen ſhirt and trowſers, an old beaver hat, edged with velvet, he took with him a change of clothes, viz. a half worn light blue camblet coat, nankeen waiſtcoat, and ſtriped bed-tick trowſers. Whoever takes up ſaid Lynch, and lodges him in any gaol in this ſtate, New-York or Maryland, ſhall receive the above reward, and all charges paid. Enquire of the Printers.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he will make for Maryland, New-York, or attempt his old occupation of following the ſea, therefore all maſters of veſſels are expreſly forbid taking him off. §

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, at the head of the Falling Spring, in Franklin county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 28th ult. two indented ſervant men. viz. JOHN MULVENEY, an Iriſhman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, and ſhort fair hair, grey eyes, has a ſmall ſcar under one of his eye-brows, and on ſaid ſcar two warts or teats; had on or took with him when he went away, two hemp linen ſhirts, one pair of tow trowſers, an old beaver hat, with a ſmall rent in the crown; he ſays he was a ſoldier in the continental army, and is a weaver by trade.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, and heavy brows; had on or took with him, a lead coloured coat and waiſtcoat of home-made cloth, two hempen ſhirts, one pair of old trowſers, one pair of patched ſhoes, and a wool hat. Said ſervants alſo took with them one broad-cloth coat and waiſtcoat, of a light colour, one pair of velvet breeches, ſpotted red and white, one pair drab coloured ditto, with braſs buttons, one pair of boots, the legs of which are buck-ſkin, with calf-ſkin tops. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any gaol in the United States, ſo that I may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Five Pounds* for any one of them, with reaſonable charges, paid by

May 30. 1786. † WILLIAM LONG.

FOR NEW-YORK,
THE SLOOP
New-York Packet,
JOHN HIDE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in a few days, having part of her cargoe engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to the ſaid Maſter, on board, now lying the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

TUESDAY, April 4, 1786. A. M.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act for altering and amending an act, entituled "An Act to regulate the general elections of this commonwealth, and to prevent frauds therein."

It was moved by Mr. Clymer, and ſeconded by Mr. Fitzſimons,

To inſert the following clauſe, viz.

And whereas it was alſo enacted and provided by the ſaid recited act, That the Juſtices of the Peace of the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties, at their general quarter ſeſſions, ſhall nominate three able and intelligent freeholders, reſiding within the diſtrict of any county which is divided into diſtricts, for the purpoſe of holding elections, or otherwiſe reſiding within the county, as judges of election to be holden in each diſtrict or place as aforeſaid:

And whereas the ſaid mode of nominating has been conſidered as a dangereus innovation in the former laws, which gave the appointment of the judges of elections to inſpectors choſen by the freeholers.

Be it therefore enacted, That the inſpectors who ſhall be choſen in purſuance of the ſaid act, or a majority of them, ſhall, on the morning of the day of any election, at their meeting in the place appointed for the diſtricts to which they belong, chooſe and take to their aſſiſtance three reputable and diſcreet perſons, who, with the Sheriff or Coroner (if he be preſent) ſhall be judges of the election.

The Yeas and Nays being called thereon by Mr. Fitzſimons and Mr. Hubley, were as follow, viz.

YEAS. W. Will, R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, G. Clymer, I. Gray, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinſon, jun. S. Foulke, R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, J. Hannum, R. Smith, S. Evans, J. Morris, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, E. Carpenter, J. Work, A. Scott, W. Parr, H. Miller, D. M'Conaughy, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyſon, D. M'Clellan, A. Eichelberger, R. Trail, R. Brown, G. Woods, B. Rittenhouſe, J. Hughes, R. Loller, S. Wheeler, D. Krouſe. 39.

NAYS. J. Irvine, J. Clark, A. Erwin, J. Smith, J. Thomas, R. Whitehill, J. Carothers, F. Watts, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, B. Gehr, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Bradley. 30.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

It was then moved by Mr. Logan, and ſeconded by Mr. R. Morris,

To inſert the following clauſe, viz.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon ſhall vote at any election for Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, who does not produce a receipt from the collector of taxes of the ward, diſtrict or townſhip where he reſides, of his having paid his taxes for the year preceding ſuch election, excepting the ſons of freeholders, of the age of twenty-one years, who ſhall be entitled to a vote, although they have not paid taxes.

Moved by Mr. Fitzſimons, and ſeconded by Mr. Robinſon, To amend the ſaid motion, by ſtriking out the words "does not "produce a receipt from the collector of taxes of the ward, diſ"trict or townſhip where he reſides," in order to inſert, in lieu thereof, the words "ſhall not produce ſufficient evidence of his "having paid the ſtate taxes for the year preceding ſuch election."

And determined in the negative.

On the queſtion,---"To agree to the original motion?"- -the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Smilie and Mr. J. Clark, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. R. Morris, G. Clymer, J. Salter, G. Logan, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, A. Scott, W. Parr, G. Woods, S. Wheeler. 10.

NAYS. W. Will, T. Fitzſimons, J. Irvine, I. Gray, W. Robinſon, jun. J. Clark, A. Erwin, S. Foulke, J. Smith, J. Thomas, R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, J. Hannum, R. Smith, S. Evans, J. Morris, T. Whelen, E. Carpenter, J. Work, H. Miller, D. M'Conaughy, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyſon, D. M'Clellan, A. Eichelberger, R. Whitehill, J. Carothers, F. Watts, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, H. Spyker, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, B. Gehr, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. Hughes, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, B. Rittenhouſe, R. Loller, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouſe, D. Bradley. 60.

So it was determined in the negative.

The aforeſaid bill having been fully debated,

Ordered, That it be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Adjourned until three o'clock, P. M.

Eodem Die. P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The report of the committee, read March 18th laſt, on the petition of William Hay, was read the ſecond time, as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom was referred the petition of William Hay, beg leave to report,------

Your committee, having duly conſidered the prayer of the petition, and other circumſtances concerning the ſame, do find, that the petitioner ſtands indebted to the ſtate in a large ſum of money, much more than his eſtate will bring at public ſale; the conſequence of which is, the ſtate will not be paid, and the petitioner will be ruined; the petitioner is alſo poſſeſſed of ſundry final ſettlements to a large amount, which in juſtice he ought to be credited by this ſtate for the ſame.

Your committee beg leave to offer for conſideration, whether it would not be more advantage to the ſtate, that the Supreme Executive Council be authoriſed and requeſted to accept of ſaid final ſettlements as part payment of ſaid debt, and to take a mortgage on the petitioner's eſtate for the remainder, giving him ſome farther time.

And on the queſtion---"Will the Houſe adopt the ſame?"

It was carried in the negative.

The memorial of the committee of Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The report of the committee, read March 23d laſt, on the petition of divers non-reſident holders of land in the townſhips of Wyoming, Stoke and Shawaneſe, &c. was read the ſecond time: Whereupon,

Reſolved, That a ſpecial committee be appointed, to bring in a bill to exonerate the owners of lands, the ſettlement of which has been impeded, and the value greatly leſſened by the influence of the diſturbances at Wyoming, from the payment of taxes aſſeſſed and laid thereon ſince the year 1780; and that the committee deſcribe in ſaid bill, by proper boundaries, the tract of country where the ſaid exonerations ought to be ſo made.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Irvine, Miller and Woods, be a committee, for the purpoſes contained in the foregoing reſolution.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill, entituled "An Act for veſting certain lots therein mentioned in the truſtees, for a burial ground, for the uſe of the religious ſociety of Free Quakers, in the city of Philadelphia," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee, on the petition of James Montgomery, poſtponed March 24th laſt; and after conſiderable debate thereon, the further conſideration thereof was poſtponed.

On motion, Ordered, That Friday next be aſſigned for the election of a Regiſter of Wills and Recorder of Deeds for the county of Cheſter.

On motion, Ordered, That Thurſday next be aſſigned for the ſecond reading of the bill, entituled "An Act for incorporating the city of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition from John M'Dowell, of the county of Cheſter, was read, praying to be appointed Regiſter for the Probate of Wills, &c. and Recorder of Deeds for ſaid county, become vacant by the death of the late officer.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Thomas Smith, jun. and Thomas Harwood, of the ſtate of Maryland, was read, ſetting forth, that they are poſſeſſed of mines which will produce large quantities of ſilver and copper; and that as there is, throughout the United States, a diſtreſſing ſcarcity of ſpecie, they conceive thoſe mines may be made advantageous to the public, by a part of their produce being coined; therefore praying leave to bring in a bill, to ſecure to them an excluſive right of coinage, either to a certain amount, or for a period of time.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A member preſented to the chair a tranſcript of the returns of property, and the aſſeſſment of taxes thereon for the year 1785, for the county of Fayette.

The committee appointed yeſterday, on the memorial of the committee of the Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, April 3d, reported a bill, entituled "An Act for the relief of ſuch citizens of this ſtate, whoſe ſervants or apprentices were enliſted in the armies of the United States during the late war, and who have not received any compenſation therefor," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the report of the committee on the expenditures of the civil liſt was read the ſecond time, and in debating the following paragraph, viz.

"That the pay of the Secretary of Council, including allowance for Clerk, be ſix hundred pounds per annum."

It was moved by Mr. Miller, ſeconded by Mr. Hannum,

To inſert after the words "ſix hundred," the words "and fifty."

And on the queſtion,---"Will the Houſe agree to the ſaid amend-

amendment?"---The Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. R. Morris and Mr. Clymer, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. W. Will, R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, J. Irvine, G. Clymer, S. Foulke, J. Moore, T. Bull, J. Hannum, S. Evans, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, J. Work, A. Scott, W. Parr, H. Miller, D. M'Conaughy, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyſon, D. M'Clellan, R. Whitehill, F. Watts, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, G. Woods, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, A. Smith, B. Rittenhouſe, R. Loller, S. Wheeler. 34.

NAYS. I. Gray, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinſon, jun. J. Clark, A. Erwin, J. Smith, J. Thomas, R. Ralſton, R. Smith, J. Morris, F. Carpenter, M. Schmyſer, A. Eichelberger, J. Carothers, H. Spyker, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, B. Gehr, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. Hughes, J. M'Dowell, J. M'Calmont, J. Rhea, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouſe, D. Bradley. 36.

So it was determined in the negative, and the original paragraph adopted.

In debating the following paragraph, viz.

That from and after the   day of   the daily pay of the members of the General Aſſembly during their attendance be ten ſhillings.

It was moved by Mr. Miller, ſeconded by Mr. Rittenhouſe,

That the words "ten ſhillings" be ſtruck out, and that the words "twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence" be inſerted in lieu thereof.

And carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the further conſideration of the aforeſaid report be poſtponed.

Adjourned until half paſt three o'clock. P. M.

[To be continued.]

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

I beg you would give the contents of the encloſed pamphlet a place in your paper a week or two before harveſt. For the encouragement of all thoſe farmers, who ſhall follow the doctor's advice, I can with great truth inform them, that for three years paſt I have given no ſpirits of any kind to my reapers, but the other liquors recommended by the doctor, particularly cyder, and vinegar and water ſweetened with molaſſes, and that my harveſt was gathered ſooner and better ſince I adopted this practice, than ever it was before.

A GLOUCESTER COUNTY FARMER.

An ENQUIRY *into the* EFFECTS *of* SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS *upon the* HUMAN BODY, *and their* INFLUENCE *upon the* Happineſs *of* Society

By B. RUSH, M. D.

BY Spirits, I mean all thoſe liquors which are obtained by diſtillation from fermented juices or ſubſtances of any kind. Theſe liquors were formerly uſed only in medicine.-- They now conſtitute a principal part of the drinks of many countries.

Since the introduction of ſpirituous liquors into ſuch general uſe, phyſicians have remarked that a number of new diſeaſes have appeared among us, and have deſcribed many new ſymptoms as common to old diſeaſes. Spirits in their firſt operation are ſtimulating upon the ſyſtem. They quicken the circulation of the blood, and produce ſome heat in the body. Soon afterwards they become what is called ſedative; that is, they diminiſh the action of the vital powers, and thereby produce languor and weakneſs.

The effects of ſpirituous liquors upon the human body, in producing diſeaſes, are ſometimes gradual. A ſtrong conſtitution, eſpecially if it be aſſiſted with conſtant and hard labour, will counteract the deſtructive effects of ſpirits for many years, but in general they produce the following diſeaſes.

1. A ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and vomiting in the morning. This diſorder is generally accompanied with a want of appetite for breakfaſt. It is known by tremors in the hands, inſomuch that perſons who labour under it are hardly able to lift a teacup to their heads till they have taken a doſe of ſome cordial liquor. In this diſorder a peculiar paleneſs, with ſmall red ſtreaks, appear in the cheeks. The fleſh of the face, at the ſame time, has a peculiar fullneſs and flabbineſs, which are very different from ſound and healthy fat.[†]

2. An univerſal dropſy. This diſorder begins firſt in the lower limbs, and gradually extends itſelf throughout the whole body. I have been told that the merchants in Charleſtown, in South-Carolina, never truſt the planters when ſpirits have produced the firſt ſymptom of this ſecond diſorder upon them. It is very natural to ſuppoſe that induſtry and virtue have become extinct in that man, whoſe legs and feet are ſwelled from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

3. Obſtruction of the liver. This diſorder produces other diſeaſes, ſuch as inflammation, which ſometimes proves ſuddenly fatal---the jaundice - and dropſy of the belly.

4. Madneſs. It is unneceſſary to deſcribe this diſeaſe with all its terrors and conſequences. It is well known in every townſhip, where ſpirituous liquors are uſed.

5. The Palſy, 6. the Apoplexy, and 7. the Epilepſy, complete the group of diſeaſes produced by ſpirituous liquors. I do not aſſert that theſe diſorders are never produced by any other cauſes, but I maintain that ſpirituous liquors are the moſt frequent cauſes of them, and that when a prediſpoſition to them is produced by other cauſes, they are rendered more certain and more dangerous by the intemperate uſe of ſpirits.

I have only named a few of the principal diſorders produced by ſpirituous liquors. It would take up a volume to deſcribe how much other diſorders, natural to the human body, are encreaſed and complicated by them. Every ſpecies of inflammatory and putrid fever is rendered more frequent and more obſtinate by the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

The danger to life from the diſeaſes which have been mentioned is well known. I do not think it extravagant therefore to repeat here, what has been often ſaid, that ſpirituous liquors deſtroy more lives than the ſword. War has its intervals of deſtruction---but ſpirits operate at all times and ſeaſons upon human life. The ravages of war are confined to but one part of the human ſpecies, viz. to men, but ſpirits act too often upon perſons who are exempted from the dangers of war by age or ſex; and laſtly, war deſtroys only thoſe perſons who allow the uſe of arms to be lawful, whereas ſpirits inſinuate their fatal effects among people, whoſe principles are oppoſed to the effuſion of human blood.

Let us next turn our eyes from the effects of ſpirits upon health and life, to their effects upon property; and here freſh ſcenes of miſery open to our view. Among the inhabitants of cities, they produce debts, diſgrace and bankruptcy. Among farmers, they produce idleneſs with its uſual conſequences, ſuch as houſes without windows---barns without roofs---gardens without encloſures---fields without fences---hogs without yokes---ſheep without wool--meagre cattle---feeble horſes---and half clad dirty children, without principles, morals, or manners. This picture is not exaggerated. I appeal to the obſervations of every man in Pennſylvania, whether ſuch ſcenes of wretchedneſs do not follow the tracks of ſpirituous liquors, in every part of the ſtate.

If we advance one ſtep further, and examine the effects of ſpirituous liquors upon the moral faculty, the proſpect will be ſtill more diſtreſſing and terrible. The firſt effects of ſpirits upon the mind ſhew themſelves in the temper. I have conſtantly obſerved men who are intoxicated in any degree with ſpirits to be peeviſh and quarrelſome; after a while they loſe by degrees the moral ſenſe. They violate promiſes and engagements without ſhame or remorſe. From theſe deficiencies in veracity and integrity, they paſs on to crimes of a more heinous nature. It would be to diſhonor human nature only to name them.

Thus have I in a few words pointed out the effects of ſpirituous liquors upon the lives, eſtates and ſouls of my fellow-creatures.---Their miſchiefs may be ſummed up in a few words. They fill our church-yards with premature graves---they fill the Sheriff's docket with executions---they croud our jails---and laſtly, they people the regions --but it belongs to another profeſſion to ſhew their terrible conſequences in the future world.

I ſhall now proceed to combat ſome prejudices in favor of the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

There are three occaſions in which ſpirits have been thought neceſſary and uſeful.

1. In very cold weather.
2. In very warm weather. And
3. In times of hard labour.

1. There cannot be a greater error than to ſuppoſe that ſpirituous liquors leſſen the effects of cold upon the body. On the contrary I maintain that they always render the body more liable to be effected and injured by cold. The temporary warmth they produce, is always ſucceeded by chillineſs. If any thing beſides warm cloathing and exercise is neceſſary to warm the body in cold weather, a plentiful meal of wholeſome food is at all times ſufficient for that purpoſe. This, by giving a tone to the ſtomach, invigorates the whole ſyſtem, while the gentle fever created by digeſtion adds conſiderably to the natural and ordinary heat of the body, and thus renders it leſs ſenſible of the cold.

2. It is equally abſurd to ſuppoſe that ſpirituous liquors leſſen the effects of heat upon the body. So far from it, they rather encreaſe them. They add an internal heat to the external heat of the Sun; they diſpoſe to fevers and inflammations of the moſt dangerous kind; they produce preternatural ſweats which weaken, inſtead of an uniform and gentle perſpiration which exhilirates the body. Half the diſeaſes which are ſaid to be produced by warm weather, I am perſuaded are produced by the ſpirits which are ſwallowed to leſſen its effects upon the ſyſtem.

3. I maintain with equal confidence, that ſpirituous liquors do not leſſen the effects of hard labor upon the body. Look at the horſe, with every muſcle of his body ſwelled from morning 'till night in the plough, or the team, does he make ſigns for ſpirits to enable him to cleave the earth, or to climb a hill? --No. He requires nothing but cool water and ſubſtantial food. There is neither ſtrength nor nouriſhment in ſpirituous liquors. If they produce vigor in labor, it is of a tranſient nature, and is always ſucceeded with a ſenſe of weakneſs and fatigue. Theſe facts are founded in obſervation; for I have repeatedly ſeen thoſe men perform the greateſt exploits in work, both as to their degrees, and duration, who never taſted ſpirituous liquors.

But are there no conditions of the human body in which ſpirituous liquors are required?---Yes, there are; 1ſt. In thoſe caſes where the body has been exhauſted by any cauſes, and faintneſs, or a ſtoppage in the circulation of the blood has been produced, the ſudden ſtimulus of ſpirits may be neceſſary. In this caſe we comply ſtrictly with the advice of Solomon, who confines the uſe of "ſtrong drink" only to him "that is ready to periſh!" And 2dly. When the body has been long expoſed to wet weather, and more eſpecially if cold be joined with it, a moderate quantity of ſpirits is not only proper but highly uſeful to obviate debility, and thus to prevent a fever. I take theſe to be the only two cauſes that can occur, in which ſpirituous liquors are innocent or neceſſary.

But if we reject ſpirits from being part of our drinks, what liquors ſhall we ſubſtitute in the room of them? For cuſtom--the experience of all ages and countries, and even nature herſelf, all ſeem to demand drinks more grateful and more cordial than ſimple water.

To this I ſhall reply, by recommending in the room of ſpirits, in the firſt place,

1. CYDER. This excellent liquor contains a ſmall quantity of ſpirit, but ſo diluted and blunted, by being combined with an acid and a lage quantity of ſacharine matter and water, as to be perfectly innoffenſive and wholeſome. It diſagrees only with perſons ſubject to the rheumatiſm, but it may be rendered inoffenſive to ſuch people by extinguiſhing a red hot iron in it, or by diluting it with water. It is to be lamented that the late froſts in the ſpring often deprive us of the fruit which affords this liquor. But the effects of theſe froſts have been in ſome meaſure obviated by giving an orchard a north-weſt expoſure, ſo as to check too early vegetation, and by kindling two or three large fires of bruſh and ſtraw to windward of the orchard, the evening before we expect a night of froſt. This laſt expedient has, in many inſtances within the compaſs of my knowledge, preſerved the fruit of an orchard, to the great joy and emolument of the ingenious huſbandman.

2. BEER is a wholeſome liquor compared with ſpirits. The grain from which it is obtained is not liable, like the apple, to be affected with froſt, and therefore it can always be procured at a moderate expence. It abounds with nouriſhment---hence we find many of the common people in Great-Britain endure hard labour with no other food than a quart or three pints of this liquor, with a few pounds of bread a day. I have heard with great pleaſure of breweries being ſet up in ſeveral of the principal county towns of Pennſylvania, and I eſteem it a ſign of the progreſs of our ſtate in wealth and happineſs, that a ſingle brewer in Cheſter county ſold above 1000 barrels of beer laſt year. While I wiſh to ſee a law impoſing the heavieſt taxes on whiſky diſtilleries, I ſhould be glad to ſee breweries (at leaſt for ſome years) wholly exempted from taxation.

3. WINE is likewiſe a wholeſome liquor, compared with ſpirits. The low wines of France I believe could be drank at a leſs expence than ſpirits in this country. * The peaſants in France, who drink theſe liquors in large quantities, are a healthy and ſober body of people. Wines of all kinds yield, by chemical analyſis, the ſame principles as cyder, but in different proportions; hence they are both cordial and nouriſhing. It is remarked that few men ever become *habitual* drunkards upon wine. It derives its reliſh principally from company, and is ſeldom like ſpirituous liquors drank in a chimney corner or in a cloſet. The effects of wine upon the *temper* are likewiſe in moſt caſes directly oppoſite to thoſe that were mentioned of ſpirituous liquors. It muſt be a bad heart, indeed, that is not rendered more chearful and more generous by a few glaſſes of wine.

4. VINEGAR and WATER ſweetened with ſugar or molaſſes, is the beſt drink that can be contrived in warm weather. I beg leave to recommend this wholeſome mixture to reapers in a particular manner. It is pleaſant and cooling. It promotes perſpiration, and reſiſts putrefaction. Vinegar and water conſtituted the only drink of the ſoldiers of the Roman republic; and it is well known that they marched, and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms that weighed 60lbs. Boaz, a wealthy farmer in Paleſtine, we find treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. Say not, that ſpirits have become neceſſary in harveſt, from habit and the cuſtom of the country. The cuſtom of ſwallowing this liquid fire is a bad one, and the habit of it may be broken. Let half a dozen farmers in a neighbourhood combine to allow higher wages to their reapers than are common, and a ſufficient quantity of *any* of the liquors I have recommended, and they may ſoon aboliſh the practice of giving them ſpirits. They will in a little while be delighted with the good effects of their aſſociation. Their grain will be ſooner and more carefully gathered into their barns, and an hundred diſagreeable ſcenes of ſickneſs and contention will be avoided, which always follow in a greater or leſs degree the uſe of ſpirituous liquors. Under this head, I ſhould not neglect to recommend butter-milk and water, or ſour milk (commonly called bonneclabber) and water. It will be rendered more grateful by the addition of a litle ſugar. PUNCH is likewiſe calculated to leſſen the effects of heat and hard labor upon the body. The ſpirit in this liquor is blunted by its union with the vegetable acid. Hence it poſſeſſes not only the conſtituent parts, but moſt of the qualities of cyder and wine. To render this liquor perfectly innocent and wholeſome, it muſt be drank *weak*---in *moderate* quantities---and *only* in warm weather.

There are certain claſſes of people to whom I beg leave to ſuggeſt a caution or two upon the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

1. Valetudinarians, eſpecially thoſe who labour under diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, are very apt to fly to ſpirits for relief. Let ſuch people be cautious how they repeat this dangerous remedy. I have known many men and women, of excellent characters and principles, who have been betrayed by occaſional doſes of gin or brandy, to eaſe the cholic, into a love of ſpirituous liquors, inſomuch that they have afterwards fallen ſacrifices to their fatal effects. The different preparations of opium are a thouſand times more ſafe and innocent than ſpirituous liquors in all ſpaſmodic affections of the ſtomach and bowels. So apprehenſive am I of the danger of contracting a love for ſpirituous liquors, by accuſtoming the ſtomach to their ſtimulus, that I think the fewer medicines we exhibit in ſpirituous vehicles the better.

2. Some people, from living in countries ſubject to the intermitting fever, endeavour to fortify themſelves againſt it by two or three glaſſes of bitters made with ſpirits every day. There is great danger of men becoming ſots from this practice. Beſides, this mode of preventing intermittents is by no means a certain one. A much better ſecurity againſt them is to be found in the Jeſuits bark. A tea-ſpoon full of this excellent medicine taken every morning during the ſickly ſeaſon, has in many inſtances preſerved whole families in the neighbourhood of rivers and mill-ponds from fevers of all kinds. Thoſe who live in a ſickly part of the country, and who cannot procure the bark, or who object to taking it, I would adviſe to avoid the morning and evening air in the ſickly months---to kindle fires in their houſes on damp days and in cool evenings throughout the whole ſummer, and to put on woollen cloathing about the firſt week in September. The laſt part of this direction applies only to the inhabitants of the middle ſtates. Theſe cautions I am perſuaded will be more effectual in preventing autumnal fevers than the beſt preparations that can be made from bitters in ſpirits.

3. Men who follow profeſſions that require a conſtant exerciſe of the mind or body, or perhaps of both, are very apt to ſeek relief from fatigue in ſpirituous liquors. To ſuch perſons I would beg leave to recommend the uſe of TEA inſtead of ſpirits. Fatigue is occaſioned by the obſtruction of perſpiration. Tea, by reſtoring perſpiration, removes fatigue, and thus invigorates the ſyſtem. I am no advocate for the general or exceſſive uſe of tea. When drank too ſtrong, it is hurtful, eſpecially to the female conſtitution; but when drank of a moderate degree of ſtrength, and in moderate quantities, with ſugar and cream or milk, I believe it is in general innocent, and at all times to be preferred to ſpirituous liquors. One of the moſt induſtrious ſchool-maſters I ever knew, told me that he had been preſerved from the love of ſpirituous liquors by contracting a love for tea in early life. Three or four diſhes drank in an afternoon carried off the fatigue of a whole day's labour in his ſchool. This gentleman lived to be 71 years of age, and afterwards died of an acute diſeaſe, in the full exerciſe of all the faculties of his mind.

To every claſs of my readers, I beg leave to ſuggeſt a caution againſt the uſe of TODDY. I acknowledge that I have known ſome men who by limiting its ſtrength conſtantly by meaſuring the ſpirit and water, and who by drinking it *only* with their *meals*, have drank toddy for many years without ſuffering in any degree from it; but I have known many more who have been inſenſibly led from drinking toddy for their conſtant drink, to take drams in the morning, and have afterwards paid their lives as the price of their folly. I ſhall ſelect one caſe from among many that have come within the compaſs of my knowledge, to ſhew the ordinary progreſs of intemperance in the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.---A gentleman, once of a fair and ſober character, in the city of Philadelphia, for many years drank toddy as his conſtant drink. From this he proceeded to drink grog. After awhile nothing would ſatisfy him but ſlings made of equal parts of rum and water, with a little ſugar. From ſlings he advanced to raw rum-- and from common rum to Jamaica ſpirits. Here he reſted for a few months; but at laſt he found even Jamaica ſpirits were not ſtrong enough to warm his ſtomach, and he made it a conſtant practice to throw a table-ſpoonful of ground pepper into each glaſs of his ſpirits, in order (to uſe his own expreſſions) "to take off their coldneſs."---It is hardly neceſſary to add, that he ſoon afterwards died a martyr to his intemperance.

I ſhall conclude what has been ſaid of the effects of ſpirituous liquors with two obſervations.---1. A people corrupted with ſtrong drink cannot long be a *free* people. The rules of ſuch a community will ſoon partake of the vices of that maſs from which they are ſecreted, and all our laws and governments will ſooner or later bear the ſame marks of the effects of ſpirituous liquors which were deſcribed formerly upon individuals. I ſubmit it therefore to the conſideration of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, whether more laws ſhould not be made to encreaſe the expence and leſſen the conſumption of ſpirituous liquors, and whether ſome mark of public infamy ſhould not be inflicted by law upon every man convicted before a common Magiſtrate of drunkenneſs.

The ſecond and laſt obſervation I ſhall offer, is of a ſerious nature. It has been remarked that the Indians have diminiſhed every where in America ſince their connections with the Europeans. This has been juſtly aſcribed to the Europeans having introduced ſpirituous liquors among them. Let thoſe men who are every day turning their backs upon all the benefits of cultivated ſociety, to ſeek habitations in the neighbourhood of Indians, conſider how far this wandering mode of life is produced by the ſame cauſe which has ſcattered and annihilated ſo many Indian tribes.----Long life, and the ſecure poſſeſſion of property, in the land of their anceſtors, was looked upon as a bleſſing among the ancient Jews.---For a ſon to mingle his duſt with the duſt of his father, was to act worthy of his inheritance; and the proſpect of this honor often afforded a conſolation even in death. However exalted, my countrymen, your ideas of liberty may be, while you expoſe yourſelves by the uſe of ſpirituous liquors to this conſequence of them, you are nothing more than the pioneers, or in more ſlaviſh terms, the "hewers of wood" of your more induſtrious neighbours.

If the facts that have been ſtated, have produced in any of my readers who have ſuffered from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors a reſolution to abſtain from them hereafter, I muſt beg leave to inform them that they muſt leave them off *ſuddenly* and *entirely*. No man was ever *gradually* reformed from drinking ſpirits. He muſt not only avoid taſting, but even ſmelling them, until long habits of abſtinence have ſubdued his affection for them. To prevent his feeling any inconveniences from the ſudden loſs of their ſtimulus upon his ſtomach, he ſhould drink plentifully of camomile or of any other bitter tea, or a few glaſſes of ſound old wine every day. I have great pleaſure in adding, that I have ſeen a number of people who have been *effectually* reſtored to health,---to character---and to uſefulneſs to their families and to ſociety, by following this advice.

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* Two barrels of cyder, taken from the preſs, and boiled into one, and afterwards ſet aſide to ferment, make a liquor in every reſpect equal to the low wines of Europe, provided it be kept as long before it is uſed. Three or four years are neceſſary for this purpoſe.---I have drank wine prepared in this manner that was three years old, which had a good deal the taſte of Rheniſh wine, and which was very grateful and cooling, when mixed with water.---I have taken the liberty of calling it POMONA WINE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL TAYLOR, late of this city, bookbinder and ſtationer, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring them in for adjuſtment, to

MARY TAYLOR, }
¶ WM. ADCOCK, } Adminiſtrat.

CHARLESTOWN, (*Maſſachuſetts*) *June* 23.

The government of the univerſity, in order to promote œconomy, and render a liberal education leſs expenſive, have agreed on a uniformity in the dreſs of the ſtudents, which will be plain, but neat, and more academical than what has been heretofore uſed. Silk is entirely prohibited, and the uſe of home manufactures recommended, as far as may be. The new regulations are to begin with thoſe who ſhall commence Freſhmen next month.

NEWBURY-PORT, *June* 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in one of the ſouthern ſtates.

"I was pleaſed with the inſtructions of Newbury-port to their repreſentatives, they have been re-printed in all the newſpapers, this way, and have received the approbation of liberal men.

"It is an unpleaſant thing to be the daily witneſs of the humiliating ſituation of the fœderal government, without power, deſtitute of revenue, pledged for engagements, and without ability to execute them."

BOSTON, June 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country.

"As to public affairs I am exceedingly alarmed. The other day being in company with a number of gentlemen of this neighbourhood, to whoſe political knowledge much reſpect is paid, our converſation turned on the preſent ſtate of the public; we were unanimouſly of opinion, that unleſs there was immediate attention and direct exertions, inevitable ruin would inſtantly overtake us, as a people. It is evident to a demonſtration, that the implacable enemies of the United States in general, and of this commonwealth in particular, have been, and are, at this moment in a more eſpecial manner, ſeeking our deſtruction; having been defeated in arms, they have long had recourſe to art, they have at all times been on their watch tower, to diſcover our weakeſt part, that ſo they might attack ſucceſsfully; knowing of what infinite importance it is to the United States, that the preſent requiſition of Congreſs, (which they know to be juſt) ſhould be complied with, they are uſing every machination in their power to prevent it, and it is very much to be feared they have found ways and means to introduce themſelves, by their emiſſaries, into an honorable aſſembly, now ſitting in Boſton: many among us ſcruple not to ſay, this is a fact. It muſt be confeſſed from the conduct of ſome, it is much to be apprehended, elſe why ſo much delay in complying with what muſt appear to be ſo eſſential to our honor and happineſs. It is moſt ardently to be wiſhed, that if there are any falſe ones among you they may be detected. Our worthy and honeſt Fathers, to whom, under God, we in the country, as well as you in the town, look for ſalvation, will continue to perſevere in the way of well-doing; and may the bleſſing of a grateful people reſt upon them, whilſt thoſe who are plotting our ruin will ſink into ſhame."

NEW-YORK, July 6.

On Monday laſt, at the court of ſeſſions, an action was brought by the executors of Mr. Neat, of the city of London, merchant, againſt Mr. Sands, of this city, merchant, for a debt contracted previous to the late war, for upwards of twelve hundred pounds, with the intereſt thereon from the commencement of the war to this time. Whether the Britiſh ſhall be paid intereſt for monies during the war, at a time when the principals could not be paid, being a queſtion of no ſmall importance to the merchants of this and the American ſtates, was warmly debated by the counſels for both parties, and, after a hearing of upwards of twelve hours, the jury brought in, as their judgement, that Mr. Sands ſhould not pay ſaid intereſt.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) June 28.

The General Aſſembly of this ſtate broke up on Saturday laſt.---We underſtand that the queſtion regarding the paper money was warmly agitated---that it was propoſed to iſſue 21,000l. and upon calling the yeas and nays, there were twelve of the former in favour of the meaſure, and ſix of the latter oppoſed to it----So that it was carried by a majority of ſix to iſſue the above ſum; but the bill was rejected by a conſiderable majority of the council.

The commiſſioners appointed to meet thoſe from Pennſylvania and Maryland, for the purpoſe of ſettling the propriety of cutting a canal between the bays of Delaware and Cheſapeake, are the honourable William Killen, Gunning Bedford, John Jones, Robert Armſtrong, and Eleazer M'Comb, Eſq;

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 12.

We learn from Quebec, that his Excellency ſir Guy Carlton, Governor of that province, Nova Scotia, &c. &c. lately arrived in that city from England.

On the 27th of June, laſt, a motion was made in the honourable houſe of repreſentatives at Boſton, to take the ſenſe of the houſe relative to the emiſſion of a paper currency, when on diviſion a majority of 89 appeared in diſapprobation of the meaſure. The advocates for it were 19. A motion of a tender act met with a ſimilar fate.

Tueſday the 4th inſt. being the political birth-day of America, the Vice-Preſident and State Society of the Cincinnati convened by appointment at the City Tavern, and thence proceeded to the Reformed Calviniſt Church, in Race-ſtreet; where, after a pathetic and judicious prayer by the Reverend William Rogers, Member of the Society, a very ſpirited and elegant Oration in memory of the principal, political and military occurrences of the late revolution, and of thoſe heroes who fell in defending the liberty of their country and the rights of mankind, was delivered to a very large and polite audience, by Major William Jackſon, Secretary of the Inſtitution.

The order of the proceſſion obſerved upon this occaſion, was as follows:

The Vice-Preſident,
The Secretary and Treaſurer,
The Standing Committee of the Society,
The Members (two and two)
Band of Muſic,
Capt. Semple's, Capt. Oſwald's and Capt. Hagner's Companies of Militia Light Infantry.

At four o'clock the Society, honored by the company of the Vice-Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the ſtate, the Judges, Members of Congreſs in the city, and the Attorney-General, ſat down to a very elegant dinner, at which the follow-toaſts were drank:

1. The 4th of July, 1776.
2. The Congreſs of the United States.
3. The Preſident and State of Pennſylvania.
4. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.
5. All other foreign powers in alliance with America.
6. General Waſhington.
7. The Society of the Cincinnati.
8. The Militia of Pennſylvania.
9. May the wiſdom which planned, and the courage which executed the meaſures of the late revolution, be for ever remembered and admired.
10. The Memory of thoſe Heroes who have fallen in defending the liberties of their country and the rights of mankind.
11. May the military talents and ſpirit of America meet the encouragement and ſupport of her public Councils.
12. May virtue, literature, and the arts, be the Pillars of our liberty and independence.
13. May the union, friendſhip, and happineſs of theſe ſtates be for ever uninterrupted by local prejudices, or local intereſts.
14. Confidence in our Continental Councils, and an increaſe of energy to our fœderal government.

The interval be ween the oration and dinner was paſſed in the following and other buſineſs:---

Reſolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to Major Jackſon for the oration delivered by him; and that a copy of it be requeſted for the preſs.

Reſolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Miniſter, Veſtry and Corporation of the Reformed Calviniſt Church, for their readineſs in granting the uſe of their houſe; and obliging attention paid in preſerving ſuch admirable order and decorum.

Election of Officers for the preſent year.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Preſident.
T. M'KEAN, Vice-Preſident.
T. L. MOORE, Treaſurer.
A. G. CLAYPOOLE, Aſſiſtant Treaſurer.
W. JACKSON, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

G. Tudor, J. B. Dunn, S. Nicolas, T. Mentagen, M. M'Connel, R. Humpton, W. M'Pherſon.

DELEGATES to the GENERAL SOCIETY.

THOS. MIFFLIN,
J. ARMSTRONG, jun.
F. JOHNSON.

The ſame day was alſo celebrated by the officers of the militia, of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, at a country ſeat in the vicinity of the city. After dining together in the utmoſt harmony and friendſhip, the following toaſts were drank, accompanied by ſuitable muſic, from a band collected on the joyous occaſion.

1ſt. The United States of America---may their union, their freedom and their proſperity be perpetual.

2d. The Congreſs---may their deliberations prove as fortunate in peace, as their councils were ſucceſsful in war.

3d. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty---may his reign prove a monument of the glory due to princes, who become the protectors of the rights of mankind.

4th. The State of Pennſylvania---may its agriculture, its commerce and its manufactures extend its reputation to the remoteſt parts of the earth.

5th. The illuſtrious Waſhington---may the bleſſings which he has procured for his country, be long, very long, enjoyed by himſelf.

6th. The Preſident of the ſtate---may his wiſdom as a ſtateſman, and his reſearches as a philoſopher, command in every age the applauſe they have merited from his own.

7th. The Marquis de la Fayette, and all the worthy foreigners, who in the late war riſqued their lives in defence of America,---may their laurels acquire new ſplendor with every revolution of time.

8th. The Patriotic Fair of America---may all the ſweets of domeſtic life recompence their zeal in behalf of their country.

9th. The memory of thoſe heroes who have fallen in defence of freedom---may their example excite emulation, as long as the human race ſhall exiſt.

10th. All the friends of America---may her encreaſing greatneſs gratify their magnanimous wiſhes in her favour.

11th. Our brethren, the officers and privates of the militia of America---may they attentively cheriſh in peace the arts neceſſary to protect their country in war.

12th. The parting legacy of our late Commander in Chief in his circular letter to the ſeveral ſtates---may its contents be engraven on the hearts of their ſenators.

13th. The day---may it prove an annual witneſs of our enjoying undiminiſhed the bleſſings which it gave.

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 3.

"Yeſterday arrived the brigantine Little William, in diſtreſs, from Kingſton, Jamaica, bound to St. John's, Nova-Scotia. The Captain, mate and paſſengers being ſeized with a fever five days after ſailing from Jamaica, of which the mate died."

Extract of a letter from London, May 6.

"Captain Lundberry, of the Mary, arrived at Briſtol from Cork, ſays, Captain Dykes, of the Atlas, arrived at Cork from Maryland, informed him, that on the 14th ult. about twenty leagues weſt of Loop's-Head (on the weſt of Ireland) he fell in with the Four Brothers, Molles, from Honduras to London, who, on the 12th, had loſt fore and main maſts, rigging, ſails, &c. and was then getting up jury-maſts. Captain Dykes ſupplied them with what ropes, blocks, &c. he had to ſpare, and put a man on board her as a pilot.

"Advice was received on Wedneſday, that on the Thurſday before, a large bark, under jury-maſts and very leaky, drove into Scilly, and only five of the crew on board, who informed them, that they ſailed from Maryland with a cargo of tobacco for France, the 10th of March; that on the 1ſt of April they were boarded by an Algerine frigate of 36 guns, took out near half the cargo, together with the Captain and 17 of the crew, and then ſuffered her to proceed; and that in four days after they loſt all their maſts, and ſprung a leak."

It muſt give great pleaſure, ſays a correſpondent, to ſee the ſubject of money diſcuſſed in ſo able a manner by ſome late political writers. "The Eſſay on Money, as a medium of commerce," lately publiſhed by Mr. Young and Co. has thrown great light upon the ſubject, and it is to be hoped will help to extricate us from the difficulties and diſtreſſes to which paper money and tender laws have expoſed this country. It is ſaid to be written by a very learned and ingenious ſtateſman (well known for his great political abilities) in a neghbouring ſtate.

To THE PRINTERS.

INASMUCH as uſeful knowledge is always an object of the firſt conſideration among an enlightened and free people; and as the American Philoſophical Society was inſtituted for the expreſs purpoſe of cultivating ſuch branches thereof as have an immediate tendency to advance the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of this country, as well as to purſue more deep and refined diſquiſitions in the field of nature.---And whereas their proceedings and ſucceſs have been heretofore, and ſtill are, greatly impeded through want of a ſuitable place to meet in, and proper repoſitories for their books, apparatus and various communications, donations, &c. To remedy which the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth have granted and confirmed to the ſaid ſociety, and their ſucceſſors, a very convenient lot of ground, in the State-houſe ſquare, on which the cellar walls, for the intended building for the accommodation of the ſociety, are nearly compleated, and there is near 400 l. already ſubſcribed for completion thereof; The SUBSCRIBERS earneſtly wiſh, that each member of the ſociety who has not already ſubſcribed, as alſo ſuch other gentlemen as are deſirous to promote ſo uſeful a deſign, may pay into the hands of the gentlemen hereafter mentioned (before the 20th inſtant, in order to have the ſhell covered in due time) ſuch ſums as they ſhall think fit.

Subſcriptions are taken in by SAMUEL VAUGHAN, Eſq; Dr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, Mr. ROBBRT PATTERSON, Dr. SAMUEL MAGAW, and Dr. JOHN FOULKE.

N. B. The members of the ſociety are ſeverally requeſted to call on Samuel Vaughan, Eſq; one of the Vice-Preſidents, who will deliver to them certificates of their memberſhip.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt ANN STOOPS, of this city Shopkeeper, are deſired to leave their accounts with HARTSHORN and LARGE, before the 10th of next month, to entitle them to a dividend of the effects.

Seventh Month 5th, 1786.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 23d ult. two milch COWS, one a red, the other a black and white. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Seventh Month 4th, 1786. ‡ MOSES SHEPPARD.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE-STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general

Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

RESOLVED, *June* 27, 1786.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Appeals be, and hereby are authoriſed and directed, in every cauſe which has been or may be brought before them, to ſuſtain appeals and grant re-hearings or new trials of the ſame, wherever juſtice or right may in their opinion require it: Provided that an order for a rehearing or new trial ſhall in no inſtance ſuſpend the execution of the firſt ſentence, if the party in whoſe favour it may have been ſhall give ſatisfactory ſecurity for the payment of ſuch coſts and damages as the Court on rehearing the cauſe and reverſing the decree may think proper to award; and that the ſaid Judges be entitled to ten dollars per day during the time they ſhall attend the ſitting of the ſaid Courts, and including the time they ſhall be neceſſarily employed in travelling to and from the ſame.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Court aſſemble at the City of New-York on the firſt Monday of November next, for the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

⁂ The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to re-publiſh the above Reſolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all perſons concerned.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick HOUSE, and KITCHEN, and lot of GROUND thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, being about 18 feet 6 inches front on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 60 feet in depth, bounded eaſtward by Capt. Park's houſe and lot, ſouthward by Shippen-ſtreet, &c. this and the adjacent houſe and lot is ſubjdct to a groundrent of 9l. 10s. ſterling per annum; taken in execution, and ſold as part of the eſtate of Joſeph Falconer, late deceaſed, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the

premiſes, the 15th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock afternoon, a valuable PLANTATION, of about 120 acres of exceeding good land, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, adjoining the great road leading from Wilmington to Cheſter, ſix miles from each place, and bounding on Delaware river, on which is a good two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and a never-failing well of exceeding good water, a good barn and ſtabling, 10 acres of meadow, and about 40 of woodland. Said plantation commands a beautiful proſpect of the river Delaware, and alſo lays very convenient for hauling mud for manure. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ JOHN BUCKLEY.

Any perſon in Philadelphia, wiſhing for information in regard to the above farm, may apply to Kaighn and Attmore.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Newlin and Weſt Bradford townſhips, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 9th inſtant, two native Iriſh ſervant men, who have been about ten months in the country, one of them named PATRICK ROE; a taylor by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a round faced thick well ſet fellow, of a down look and fair complexion, with ſhort dark coloured buſhy hair, has a ſlow hobbling gait, one of his ancle bones is ſomewhat larger than the other, the ſkin on the inſide of his hands is at preſent much ruffled or worn; had on an old ſhirt and pair of trowſers, both of them patched, a linen waiſtcoat, and a brown coloured cloth coatee, an old wool hat, and an old pair of ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, but will probably partake with his companion. The other named THOMAS BUTLER, about 19 or 20 years of age, by trade a weaver, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, round faced, thick and well ſet, has a great faultering in his ſpeech, and a remarkeble ſcar on the great toe of his right foot; had on, and took with him, three ſhirts of home ſpun flaxen linen, four pair of tow trowſers, ſtriped of a copperas colour, two old wool hats, and one half worn caſtor, the lining of which was looſe, a brown coatee of home ſpun cloth, with wooden buttons, and two double breaſted linſey waiſtcoats. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Eight Dollars for either of them.

July 11, 1786. CALEB PEIRCE,
¶ JOHN YOUNG.

WAS taken up, on the 14th ult. by the ſubſcriber, in Straſburg townſhip, 4 miles from the Gap-Tavern, a light grey horſe, with an old ſaddle ſeated with buckſkin, and a double rein bridle; ſuppoſed to be the ſame advertiſed by John Pyewell, in the Pennſylvania Gazette. The owner is requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away.

Straſburg townſhip, JAMES KENNEY.
3d July, 1786. †

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 24th of June laſt, an Iriſh SERVANT MAN, named John Bohannon about 22 years of age, has dark hair, ſomewhat curled, freſh coloured, marked with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on when he went away a dark brown cloth coat with white metal buttons, the pockets inſide, a jacket, the fore parts of which are ſtriped cotton, the hind parts linen, Nankeen breeches, a home made flax ſhirt, white cotton ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes with braſs buckles, a white wool hat, ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, has loſt one of his fore upper teeth which ſhews very remarkable, it is ſuppoſed he is protected by John Armſtrong, innkeeper in Second-ſtreet below the Draw-bridge, as ſaid Armſtrong offered to buy his time after he was run away, and alſo brought ſaid ſervant to this country. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by GEGRGE HEPPLER,

Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, July 3d, 1786.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1786.

Twenty Pounds *Reward*.

STRAYED or ſtolen the 17th of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber's paſture, near the Bettering-houſe, an iron gray MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, near 14 hands high, well made, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, is in very good order, and has a lofty carriage. Alſo a black GELDING, ſix years old, has ſome ſaddle marks on his back, about fourteen hands and a half high, has been lately trimmed and ſhod all round, is very low in fleſh, ſlim made, a natural trotter, and ſtretches out his head when rode. Whoever delivers them at my ſtables, back of the City Tavern, ſhall have Six Pounds reward for the mare, and Four Pounds for the horſe. If ſtolen, the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, will be paid on conviction of the thief or thieves.

† SAMUEL HODGSON.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, the corner of Front and Market-ſtreets,

A GOLD capped and jeweled watch, a quantity of good ſilver watches, a general aſſortment of tools and materials, conſiſting of japaned moon and plain arched clock faces, enameled watch ditto, ſetts of forged and caſt clock work with ſlit pinions, large and ſmall bench vizes, hand and tail ditto, watch and clock plyers, cutting nippers, ſliding tongues, clock bells, rounding off, bottoming, equaling, ſlitting and other clock and watch-makers ſiles, a large lathe with wheels &c. compleat, large and ſmall ditto, 30 hour and eight day clock lines, large and ſmall ſaws, ſtakes and beak irons, caſe ſtakes and hammers, braſs and ſteel calipers, double tweelers, blow pipes, large and ſmall ſcrew plates and ſcrew drivers, beam and ſpring compaſſes, pivot and other burniſhers, ſcrew keys, engravers and ſcorpers, clock and watch arbours, pinion and frame guages, ſheers, caſe ſprings and buttons, Turkey oil-ſtones, ſpring blewers, ſteel wire, clock and watch hands, magnifying glaſſes, clock and watch ſprings, fuze chains, verges, glaſſes, ſham repeating, and other pendants, keys, chains, ſeals and ſtrings by the dozen or ſingle, and a number of other things too tedious to mention, all of which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, and where country workmen may conſtantly be ſupplied. New and old clocks and watches, bought, ſold and repaired. †

Philadelphia, June 28, 1786.

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch-maker,

In Front, at the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet, has for ſale,

AN elegant muſical ſpring clock, common eight-day clocks, japanned clocks face, French and Engliſh gold watches, ſilver ditto, aſſorted from £5. to £14, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials: Where country clock and watch-makers may be conſtantly ſupplied with thoſe articles very reaſonably. All kinds of clock and watch-work done as uſual. § 7 w.

A Tan-Yard to be Rented,

AND may be entered on immediately, ſituate on the Lancaſter road, 7 and half miles from Philadelphia, near the Merion meeting-houſe, the ſituation is very convenient for getting ſkins and hides; the yard is in good repair, and a conſiderable ſtock of bark is laid in this ſeaſon: A piece of graſs land may be had to the yard, and a family accommodated with a good dwelling-houſe. Apply to John Price near the premiſes, or Edward Price at the Bank in Philadelphia.

Lower Merion, June 24th, 1786. ¶

Philadelphia, June 22, 1786.

This day diſſolves the partnerſhip of

ELFRETH & CLARK, *Cabinet-makers.*

ALL thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands, to bring in their accounts, and they will be ſettled.

Said CLARK has for ſale, a quantity of ready made work and materials of every kind, which he will ſell at a low rate for CASH, at their ſhop in Front, near Vine-ſtreet. ¶

Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, June 21 1786.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice Lad, named JOHN HARRISON, upwards of 18 years of age, and broke open a cheſt, took his own indentures and Twenty-four Dollars; he is ſmall of his age, and a remarkable ſcar on one leg. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ HENRY MILLER.

Five Pounds Reward, *for a Watch.*

WAS taken out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, near the 14 mile ſtone, Skippack road, Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, on Saturday, the 24th inſt. a largeſt ſize SILVER WATCH, maker's name Pet. Parquot London on the inſide, and alſo on the face, which is ſilver, has a day of the month hole in the face, but does not move, having no ſhifting wheel, was lately repaired, and has a paper in the caſe of Thomas Norton, watch-maker, near the Riſing Sun, it has alſo a twiſted wire chain, a ſteel key and a ſmall deſk key. The above reward will be given for the watch and thief on conviction, or Two Dollars for the watch only, if brought to the ſubſcriber, or Thomas Norton, as above. EDWARD DAVIS. June 27, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WENCH, American born, about 20 years of age, and her two children; one a female near three years of age; and the other a male child at the mother's breaſt. The mother and the children are to be ſold together in the country. The firſt is duly regiſtered; ſhe is a ſtrong and laborious wench, and well underſtands the duties of a ſervant. She is to be ſold in the country, as ſhe breeds faſt, which is diſagreeable to the ſmall family with which ſhe lives. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers. June 22, 1786.

New-York, June 8. 1786.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Berkeley county, Virginia; it contains about 500 acres; the land is of the firſt quality; there is a ſufficient quantity of unimproved meadow; the arable land inclines to graſs; the unimproved land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, alſo a framed Overſeer's houſe, barn, ſtable, and other buildings. It is convenient to church and ſchool, and is in an agreeable neighbourhood. For terms, apply to ROBERT NOURSE, who is authoriſed by the Deviſees of James Nourſe, Eſq; deceaſed, to ſhew the premiſes, or to JOSEPH NOURSE, in New-York.

Kent county, Maryland, June 26, 1786.

A CERTAIN ROBERT STEUART, on the 12th of this inſtant June, aſſaulted and moſt grievouſly wounded a certain John Deighton, at the county aforeſaid, whereby the life of ſaid Deighton is now in the moſt imminent danger; ſince which aſſault the ſaid Steuart has made his eſcape, and it is thought is gone out of the county. Any perſon therefore who will apprehend ſaid Steuart, and him ſecure, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, will render an acceptable ſervice to the community.

Robert Steuart is an Iriſhman, by trade a carpenter, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, or nearly ſo, well made, walks ſmart, has fair hair with a falſe tail, which may be left off, ſo that he may appear with ſhort hair, pale or whitiſh complexion, ſomething marked by the ſmall-pox, and rather thin viſage; had on, when he went away, a ſhort nankeen coat and veſt, corduroy breeches, and worſted ſtockings, large white metal buckles in his ſhoes, and a hat with a belt and buckle. He came from Philadelphia in the month of July laſt, to work on Waſhington College, and has been guilty of ſeveral breaches of the peace ſince. ¶

FOR SALE,

In Penn-ſtreet, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter cheſts, of the laſt importation from China,
French cambricks and lawns, ſilks and ſattins,
Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves,
Gold lace, India and French chintzes and callicoes,
Italian ſilks, ſilk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas,
Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c.
Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes,
Marble chimney pieces, ſlabs and paving tiles,
Zant currants in barrels,
Roll brimſtone in boxes,
Old Martinique coffee in bags,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each,
Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines. *May 6, 1786.*

Princeton, June 27, 1786.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN TOPPIN, of the ſtate of Delaware, came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, about the 17th December laſt, whilſt I was from home, and left a black mare, which he has not ſince called for. This is to give notice to the ſaid John Toppin, that unleſs he comes within one month from the date hereof, and pays the charges of her keeping, ſhe will be ſold at public auction for the ſame, by

¶ JOHN STOCKTON.

THE Creditors of THOMAS PRYOR, late of Burlington, deceaſed, are again deſired to bring or ſend their accounts to his widow, Hannah Pryor, as ſoon as may be, to enable her to form an eſtimate thereof, and come to a concluſion what ſteps will be beſt to be taken for the intereſt of the creditors, and ſettlement of the eſtate.

Sixth month 23, 1786. ¶ HANNAH PRYOR.

TO BE SOLD,

For money, or part credit, public ſecurities, or exchanged for property of equal value in or near the city of Philadelphia, or in the borough of Wilmington, two tracts of Land,

ONE Plantation, containing about 130 acres of land, ſituate in New-Caſtle county, near the Pennſylvania line, about ſeven miles from Wilmington, on the road towards Lancaſter, in a healthy ſituation, the land ſaid to be ſome of the beſt in that neighbourhood; it has about 15 acres of very good meadow, watered by a ſtream that never fails in ſummer, and woodland ſufficient, part whereof will make meadow; there are on the premiſes a good orchard, large barn, and other improvements, is convenient to Wilmington market, where produce ſells equal to Philadelphia; this place will be ſhewn by Samuel Nichols, living near the premiſes. If not ſold, it will be rented by the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, or Benjamin Mendenhall, in Wilmington.

The other tract contains 68 acres and a half of land, ſituate two miles from Darby, and near ten miles from Philadelphia, on the road to Cheſter, is well watered by ſeveral good ſprings and Muckanipa-creek, which is ſufficient to water a large proportion of meadow, or turn a mill; there is on this place a ſtone quarry, a good orchard, and other cuſtomary improvements. If not ſold altogether, it is very ſuitable to divide into 5 or 10 acre lots, having the great road in front, and the creek in the rear of each lot. Apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Jerſey Market, in Philadelphia. Alſo a quantity of Hay to be ſold cheap.

6w WILLIAM BALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in the Northern Liberties, midway between Germantown and Frankford, and four miles from the city of Philadelphia, called CLERMONT, the property of the late Thomas Lawrence, Eſq. deceaſed. On this farm which conſiſts of one hundred and forty acres, is a large and convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, fifty-three feet front, with a piazza at the back, the whole length of the houſe, a ſpacious and well laid out garden, containing a variety of choice fruit, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with moſt excellent water, a convenient brick houſe for the accommodation of a tenant, with ſtable, coach-houſe, &c. On the place are 40 acres of orchard, which produce a great quantity of the fineſt apples. The farm is divided into four lots. No. 1. Conſiſting of 25 acres. No. 2. On which the manſion houſe, ſpring-houſe, coach-houſe and ſtables are erected, and containing 39 acres. No. 3. Containing 35 acres. and No. 4. which contains 40 acres, ſix acres of orchard, and a good frame dwelling houſe. It will be ſold entire, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Each of the lots command an elegant and extenſive proſpect. The terms of ſale will be made known, by applying to Col. John Shee, in Philadelphia, or John Lawrence, Eſq. in Norris-town, Montgomery county.

N. B. Poſſeſſion can be given immediately.

April 12, 1786. tf

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable plantation, late the eſtate of Hugh Evans, deceaſed, ſituate in Lower Merion townſhip, within ſeven miles of this city, near the main road leading to Lancaſter, and about one mile from Merion meeting-houſe, containing about one hundred and ſeventy acres of good land, whereon is a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe two rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen, and good ſtone barn, with ſtables; a milk-houſe, with an excellent ſpring of water near the dwelling houſe, about 18 acres of meadow in good order, with ſeveral lively ſtreams, by which moſt of the fields are conveniently accommodated with water at all ſeaſons of the year, a good proportion of wood land, with ſome orchard, and other fruit trees: The whole under good fence, and for healthineſs of ſituation inferior to none in that neighbourhood. A good and ſufficient title will be made. For terms, apply to OWEN JONES and JOSHUA HOWELL, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, 4th month 15th, 1786. 6w

SICKLES,

Made by SAMUEL WHEELER,

FOR SALE

AT *JOSEPH SERMON's* STORE, in Second ſtreet, oppoſite Chriſt-church, and at the houſe of JOHN JONES, in Front-ſtreet near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Footman and Shippen,

Next door but one above the Bunch of Grapes Inn, Third-ſtreet,
Have for Sale, a large and elegant Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe: Alſo Engliſh bottled porter, by the dozen or caſk, of an excellent quality; likewiſe country rum. ‖ 6 w.

Mill-Stones & Boulting Cloths

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

At their STORES, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's,

FRENCH BURRS of various ſizes and dimenſions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage.

COLOGNE STONES; ſeveral odd ones of different ſizes.

COUNTRY made ditto, of all ſizes commonly uſed, or that may be ordered, of the beſt grit for merchants or country work, or to grind with a French burr, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Boulting-Cloths, warranted good:

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, juſt imported from the Manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, and to be diſpoſed of *at the former low rates,* at the ſtores abovementioned, or in Spruce ſtreet, three doors from Third-ſtreet.

MILLERS and others may be ſupplied with Cloths of ſuperior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America, *ſome of which are much finer than uſual:* --Thoſe who are unacquainted with this *very difficult article,* may depend on being furniſhed with ſuch CLOTHS as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes *(without the trouble and expence of returning them)* provided they will attend to directions which will be given for affixing them in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing grain in the various parts of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 22. 1786 thc. 6 w.

MILL STONES.

FRENCH BURS, of various ſizes,

FOR SALE BY

Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. § 6 w.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *John Thornhill,* deceaſed, that unleſs they call and ſettle the ſame on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for ſettlement, to

c 3 m
JOSEPH THORNHILL,
RICHARD THORNHILL,
JOHN THORNHILL,
JOHN DOWERS,
} Adminiſtrators.

IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and now opening for SALE, by

EDWARD SHIPPEN, jun. & Co.

The north ſide of Market-ſtreet, and ſecond door below Fourth-ſtreet, a very general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Among which are,

SUPERFINE broad cloths; ſecond ditto; cottons, callicoes and chintzes; a variety of printed linens; corduroys, velvets and thickſets; fuſtians and jeans; calimancoes of all colours; durants, rattinets and ſhalloons; yard wide crapes; Norwich do. plain and ſtriped camblets; dorſettees; Iriſh linens; lawns; ſilk, linen and check handkerchiefs; ſhawls; 7-8 hs, yard wide and yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks; womens fine and ſuperfine cotton and ſilk hoſe; mens fine and ſuperfine thread and ſilk hoſe; womens lamb and dogſkin mitts and gloves; Haerlem checks and ſtripes; ditto tapes and bobbins; beggars lace, all numbers; 10-qrs, 11-qrs and 12 qrs cotton counterpanes; Marſeilles quilting; 7 qrs and 7 and an half quarters bed bunts; youths, boys and mens black and white hats, all prices; Scotch threads; coloured ditto; light, cloth coloured and black ſewing ſilks; ſcarf twiſt; gilt and common coat and waiſtcoat buttons; baſket and death-head buttons, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, pewter in caſks aſſorted; the moſt faſhionable low priced tea urns; long and ſhort pipes in boxes; window glaſs; nails ſharps and flats; ſmall boxes of cutlery aſſorted, &c.

Likewiſe, Weſt India and Country Rum.

DANIEL TYSON

as removed his STORE to Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, and oppoſite to the Bunch of Grapes Inn,
Where he has for SALE, a Large and General

Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

As uſual: Conſiſting of---

COARSE, fine, and ſuperfine broadcloths,
Felt, caſtor and beaver hats and hatters trimmings,
Engliſh and Flemiſh bed ticken,
Brabant ſheetings,
Calicoes and chintzes, cambricks,
Camblets, calimancoes, durants and ſhalloons,
Cutlery and ironmongery,
Drillings, diapers,
Gloves and mitts, muſlins,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Thread and cotton hoſe,
Jeans and jeanets,
Corduroys and thickſets,
Figured jeans and corduroys,
Plated ſtirrups, bitts, &c.
Plated ſide-board furniture,
Plated buttons and buckles, with a variety of other articles:

Alſo, A compleat aſſortment of fine and coarſe *Boulting Cloths,*
160 hogſheads James river tobacco,
Coffee in barrels, almonds in caſks,
A 13 inch cable, and anchor of ſuitable weight,
A few caſks Seneca ſnake-root, &c. &c.

Taunton Iron-Works for SALE,

CONSISTING of a Furnace and Forge, with a very large body of good iron ore, and a tract of about 3000 acres of woodland, which the works are upon, with a part of a ſaw-mill, and upwards of 2000 cords of wood already cut, which will enable the purchaſer to put the furnace in blaſt very ſoon.

The above works are in good order, almoſt the whole being new within theſe twelve months, and within 17 miles of Philadelphia, and 8 from a navigable creek leading to the ſame. Ore and coals ſo near the works that the teams haul with eaſe three loads a day, and the whole is well ſupplied by never failing ſtreams of water. Reaſonable time will be given for the payment of part of the purchaſe money, or the ſubſcriber will reſerve the uſe of the forge for one year, and receive pig-iron in part payment. For further particulars, pleaſe to apply at ſaid works, to ¶ GEORGE HASTINGS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1786. NUMB. 2929.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1786.

Meſſieurs, HALL AND SELLERS,

By republiſhing the following eſſay, in which the *folly, miſchief* and *danger* of paper money are fully laid open, in your Gazette, you will oblige many of your cuſtomers. A. B.

THOUGHTS ON PAPER MONEY.

WHEN the Children of Iſrael croſſed the Red Sea, they conſidered themſelves as ſecured from every other danger. But in this they were ſoon miſtaken. They met with powerful enemies---with fiery ſerpents, and with famine; which diminiſhed their number ſo that only two of them entered into the promiſed land.

The inhabitants of the United States ſeem to have acted like the Children of Iſrael. They have ſuppoſed that the mere declaration of independence was to make them free, and that all the dangers and difficulties of eſtabliſhing a new empire were to ceaſe with the war. In this they have been miſtaken. There are many enemies more formidable than Britiſh armies, and more inſidious than American tories, yet to be encountered and vanquiſhed. Theſe enemies come forth under various forms. At preſent they appear in a ſhape that threatens the diſſolution of the commerce, agriculture and manufactures of our country, and with theſe our freedom and independence. The creature ſo pregnant with miſchief is PAPER MONEY.

I ſhall conſider this ſpecies of money in a two-fold light. 1ſt. As *unequal* in value to gold and ſilver, and 2dly, as *equal* to gold and ſilver in value.

Paper money, when it circulates of an inferior value to gold and ſilver, produces the following evils.

1. It promotes ſpeculation, and thereby employs a quantity of money which might be uſefully employed in commerce, agriculture and manufactures.

2. It prevents *private* loans, which, in former times, were the great ſource of the improvement and proſperity of our country: For while a depreciated paper money is in circulation, there will always exiſt an apprehenſion of a tender law.

3. It promotes unlawful uſury; for this is the natural conſequence of the dread of a tender law. Exorbitant intereſt is the only conſideration that can be oppoſed to this fear.

4. It prevents the union of the ſtates being encreaſed and ſtrengthened by commerce; for no man hereafter will touch the money of a ſiſter ſtate, without being acquainted with her ſyſtem of laws with reſpect to finance, or without a regular correſpondence with the demagogue of each ſtate.

5. It prevents all intercourſe and commerce with foreigners, which, in the preſent ſtate of this country, muſt ſoon end in the deſtruction of our farmers.

6. It leads our farmers to ſeclude their gold and ſilver for years from the light of the ſun, and our monied men to ſend their caſh to the banks of Europe.

7. It produces delay in the payment and collection of taxes: for the more the money can be depreciated, the eaſier we pay our taxes. The impoſt and exciſe, I believe, were paid punctually in ſpecie, till the lure of paper money produced a delay which finally eluded the tax by its depreciation. I ſhall ſay nothing here of the great opportunities which a depreciated paper currency affords to collectors and treaſurers, to enrich themſelves by the well known practice of *money-changing*.

8. It encreaſes the price of proviſions and keeps up rents; for while the landlords and market-people are uncertain what kind of money will be offered to them, they take care to aſk ſuch prices as will prevent their loſing any thing by depreciation---hence they receive by far too much when they are paid in ſpecie.

9. But the greateſt evil of a depreciated paper currency remains to be mentioned. It deſtroys the morals of our citizens --creates extravagance---produces endleſs diſputes and frauds--multiplies law-ſuits---promotes art and chicanery in buſineſs---and thereby prepares us for ariſtocracy and ſlavery.

I come now to conſider the effects of paper money when it circulates *equal* to gold and ſilver. Its natural operation is to produce debt, and dependence upon the nations of Europe. While gold and ſilver are only mediums of trade, our imports and exports will mutually balance and check each other; but when goods can be purchaſed by our farmers, and bills of exchange by our merchants, with paper money, manufactured by ourſelves, it will always be preferred to the produce of our country; and hence our debt in Europe will always be in an exact proportion to the quantity and credit of our paper money. The late war found the middle ſtates labouring under a very heavy debt to Great-Britain, owing entirely to the quantity and credit of our paper currency, while Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which had no medium of trade but gold and ſilver, owed little or nothing to Great-Britain. We ſee every day the effects of theſe debts in Pennſylvania, in the bankruptcy and diſtreſs of merchants once reſpectable for their property and induſtry. Theſe debts are the old and ſtubborn offspring of our paper emiſſions before the war. *

I ſhall now reply to the arguments that are uſually brought in favour of a paper currency. 1ſt. We are told that a LOAN-OFFICE is abſolutely neceſſary to improve the ſtate, and to prevent the ruin of debtors, and that this cannot be eſtabliſhed without paper money.

I am a friend to a Loan-Office in all ſtates which have *new* lands to ſettle. Theſe lands will not command private loans till their value is determined by cultivation, and encreaſed by buildings and other improvements. But in the preſent ſituation of our country, I maintain that this Loan-Office can only be ſupported by ſpecie; and this ſpecie may be eaſily procured from a variety of ſources, provided the ſprings of induſtry and confidence in government are opened by the annihilation of paper money. The Loan-Office in Pennſylvania formerly ſupplied only a few hundred thouſand pounds to the new ſettlers and farmers. The principal fund for loans was always found in individuals. Near two millions of pounds were ſuppoſed to be upon private bonds and mortgages in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in the year 1774. This immenſe ſum was the machine that formed, conducted, and invigorated near one half of the commerce, agriculture, and manufactures of the ſtate. The Loan Office was only a drop in the bucket, compared with this ocean of private credit. Now, by upholding a Loan-Office, we graſp a drop and loſe an ocean. This thought is new, and deſerves our moſt faithful attention. A paper Loan-Office, and private credit, for the reaſons that have been mentioned, cannot exiſt together. A Loan-Office alone, if it emitted gold and ſilver inſtead of paper, cannot be equal to all the demands of our commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. Private loans are of ten times more conſequence than a Loan-Office, as they bring ten times more money into circulation. They muſt therefore be revived and ſupported, as the principal baſis of the proſperity of their country. And they can be revived and ſupported only by begetting confidence in government, and between man and man, and by baniſhing the fear of a tender law, and this can only be done by annihilating paper money.

2. Let it not be urged here that Pennſylvania flouriſhed formerly under a Loan-Office. Pennſylvania then conſiſted of a few families, among whom government had its full operation, and who were ſeldom deficient in their engagements to the ſtate. The caſe is widely different now. What laws can be made under our feeble conſtitution to compel the *early* and *punctual* payment of the intereſt or principal of money lent to ſettlers above 300 miles from the ſeat of government? But further---Our trade was *formerly* carried on with men of our own country, and who ſpoke our own language. But *now* we trade with men of all countries and languages. It is incumbent upon us therefore to uſe a currency in our commerce with them which ſpeaks a language that is alike intelligible in all countries Philadelphia was almoſt the only port known to foreigners three years ago. Is it not probable that our paper money has driven the trade of Europe to the ports of the ſouthern and eaſtern ſtates? For it was in Pennſylvania that paper money ſince the peace firſt ſpread terror among the commercial nations of Europe.

It is truly diverting to hear ſome men wiſh that we had not a ſilver dollar or guinea in our country, in order to favor the credit and circulation of our paper money. Theſe men put me in mind of a ſtory I once heard of a man who contended that a ſaw-duſt pudding was better than a flour pudding; becauſe it lay longer in the ſtomach, and thereby ſtrengthened the ſyſtem more than aliment compoſed of flour, which was ſoon diſcharged by the different outlets of the body. In proportion as paper money acquires the credit and value of ſpecie, we expel ſpecie from our country. But we do more,---we create a foreign debt in proportion to the quantity we emit of paper money, and thereby entail poverty, dependence and ſlavery upon our country.

There is one evil which attends the want of private loans, which has never been mentioned. While it leads ſome of our monied men to lodge their caſh in foreign banks, it leads others to inveſt it in real property, and thereby to eſtabliſh an influence that favors ariſtocracy. There are now three times the number of tenants to be found in all the old counties of the ſtate, that there were before the war. This dependant claſs of people are created only by the impoſſibility of borrowing money upon intereſt, which formerly was the principal ſource of the freeholds; and of courſe, of the free and independent ſpirit of our country.

What ſhould we think of a man who would prefer breaſt milk and pap for food, becauſe he once thrived upon that diet? We act the ſame abſurd part by ſubſtituting paper money for gold and ſilver. It is the pap and breaſt milk of feeble colonies. Independent ſtates ſhould turn with diſguſt from the flimſy diet. Where is the independent nation in the world, except the Americans, that now uſes a paper currency? The gold and ſilver of the whole world are at our ſervice. Heaven has delivered us in kindneſs from the danger and drudgery of mines, and has commanded the whole world to *dig*---to *refine*---and to *coin* for US. The produce of our country is a more inexhauſtible fund for ſpecie than the mines of *Potoſi* or *Peru*.

While our induſtry overbalances our extravagance, or, in other words, while our exports are greater than our imports, there will be a perpetual influx of ſpecie among us. Bills of exchange will be the themometer that will determine the quantity neceſſary for our trade and happineſs. When we have too much ſpecie, produce will be high, and caſh will be exported. When ſpecie is ſcarce, produce will fall, and our remittances for our imports will be in bills of exchange. Paper money forms the wings of ſpecie. It haſtens its flight from our country. Nor is this all.---It produces a debt to Europe exactly proportioned to its quantity, as was mentioned under a former head.

I have ſaid that I am a friend to a loan-office in all ſtates that have *new* lands to ſettle. I conſider it as eſſential to their proſperity---but when theſe ſtates become *large* and *independent*, this loan-office muſt be eſtabliſhed (for the reaſons that have been, and for others which might be given) only in ſpecie.---I conſider the eſtabliſhment of a loan-office in Pennſylvania, upon theſe principles, as a matter of unbounded good conſequences to the ſtate. Fifty thouſand pounds, or even a much leſs ſum in ſpecie, appropriated every year by a loan-office for the *ſettlement* of our *new* lands, would in a few years fill every corner of the ſtate with farmers, and cauſe our wilderneſſes to bloom and bloſſom like a roſe. How great muſt be the produce, and how extenſive the commerce of Pennſylvania, when every navigable ſtream and road of the ſtate ſhall be covered with boats and waggons loaded with the fruits of the induſtry of our inhabitants.---I do not mean to confine the benefits of the loan-office by law to the ſettlers,---but if we reſtore confidence in government, by baniſhing the fear of a tender law, and calling in all our paper money, we ſhall ſoon create a fund among individuals, large enough for the demands of all the farmers, merchants and manufacturers in the ſtate. There are now many hundred thouſand pounds in ſpecie looked up in Pennſylvania, which in a few years would be lent upon bonds and mortgages, provided we would ſatisfy the holders of this money that their bonds would not be cancelled with paper.

I know it is a common thing to abuſe brokers and ſpeculators for ſelling our paper money at a diſcount, and our farmers for refuſing to take it for the produce of their lands. In the former caſe we miſtake the effect for the cauſe. It is a depreciated currency that creates brokers and ſpeculators, and not brokers and ſpeculators that create depreciation of our currency. As for our farmers, they ſhew their wiſdom in refuſing to take paper money for their produce. A merchant finds his money profitable to him in proportion to the quickneſs with which he parts with it; but the caſe is widely different with the farmer. His profits depend upon his keeping his money in his deſk, till he accumulates enough of it to add to the ſize or number of his farms. Now paper money will not anſwer this purpoſe. It has had the ſtain of depreciation ſtamped on it, which cannot be removed while there lives a man that can detail the calamities that were produced by it during the late war. A farmer therefore miſtakes his true intereſt that takes more paper money for his produce, than is ſufficient to pay his taxes, or to purchaſe a few pounds of ſugar and tea for his family.

It is equally abſurd to abuſe the bank of North-America for depreciating our paper money. There is no bank in New-Jerſey, and yet the paper money of that ſtate paſſes at a diſcount of 20 per cent. It is no uncommon thing for a deluded people to trace their misfortunes to falſe cauſes. A poor man who fell from his horſe in riding between *Edenburgh* and *Leith*, and broke his leg, curſed the union of the Parliaments of England and Scotland for it. In the beginning of the reign of the preſent King of England, the mobs of London curſed Lord *Bute* as the cauſe of all their bad weather.

Let not the public creditors be alarmed at any thing contained in this eſſay. I am pleading their cauſe, for I belong to this claſs of citizens. I am contending for the payment of our intereſt in ſpecie, inſtead of paper money. By this means we ſhall receive not only from 6 to 20 per cent. according to the tenure by which we hold our certificates, but we ſhall appreciate the principal of our certificates into ſpecie, which will be an immenſe advantage to us, eſpecially to ſuch of us as depoſited our ALL in the funds in the doubtful and gloomy year of 1777. It is to no purpoſe to ſay that money that is well funded will preſerve its credit. What money was ever better funded than our laſt emiſſion of paper, and yet we ſee and feel its depreciation. But in the preſent ſtate of language, and with our imperfect means of diffuſing knowledge in Pennſylvania, how are farmers to know any thing about funds, or the quantity of money that is in circulation. Beſides, in the fluctuation of power and principles which have lately characterized Pennſylvania, who will truſt a law beyond the duration of our annual Aſſembly? Nor let it be ſaid that the depreciation of our money is only from 5 to 10 per cent. Theſe diſcounts form the profits of moſt occupations. The loſs of this profit, therefore, muſt, in four trades out of five, prodcue bankruptcy and beggary.

If the reaſonings I have thrown out have their due weight, our road to ſafety and proſperity will be ſhort and eaſy. Let the preſent paper currency be received agreeably to law till the whole of it is taken out of circulation, and afterwards let our laws in in reſpect to taxes, revenue, contracts, and commerce, know no other money than gold and ſilver. NESTOR.

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* I am ſo perfectly ſatisfied that artificial money, of *equal* value with ſpecie, does miſchief by begetting debt, that even a bank ſhould not emit a ſingle note beyond the ſum of ſpecie in its poſſeſſion. The profits of a bank ſhould ariſe only from ſhares and depoſits. The laſt, while they become a revenue to ſtockholders, facilitate trade, and encreaſe manufactures. A bank upon theſe principles is like the mechanic powers in producing force, compared with the ſtrength of the hands in advancing the improvements and proſperity of a country.

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An eaſy and accurate method of finding a true meridian line, and thence the variation of the compaſs.
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The antiſeptic virtues of vegetable acid and marine ſalt combined, in various diſorders accompanied with putridity.
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Account of two hearts found in one partridge.
Conjectures concerning wind and water ſpouts, tornados and hurricanes.
The whole proceſs of the ſilk worm, from the egg to the cocoon.
The art of making anatomical preparations by corroſion.
Of a living ſnake in a living horſe's eye, and of other unuſual productions of animals.
Some account of a motley coloured, or pyed negro girl and mulattoe boy, exhibited before the ſociety in the month of May, 1784, for their examination, from the hiſtory given of them by their owner.
Extract of a letter on an improved ſea compaſs.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. Mifflin's place, near the two mile ſtone, on Germantown road, about 7 weeks ago, a brown COW, with black ſtreaks, a white face, and the top of her horns ſawed off. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
July 15, 1786. ¶ GEORGE DEAMER.

CHARLESTON, *(South Carolina) June* 28.

A diabolical villain this morning ſet fire to the attic ſtory of an empty houſe in Chamber's Alley, by means of a quantity of ſhavings. Happily it was diſcovered time enough to prevent the terrible conſequences that muſt otherwiſe have enſued; the miſcreant is not yet diſcovered.

Laſt night between the hours of eleven and twelve a moſt dangerous attempt was made on the houſe of Mr. George Roſs, in Tradd-ſtreet. The burner was taken out of the lamp before his door, which was ſet directly under it, together with a parcel of ſhavings, and which immediately took fire, but three gentlemen fortunately coming up, they immediately extinguiſhed the flames, and prevented the diabolical deſign from being compleated.

We hear that a proclamation will be publiſhed to-morrow, by order of his Honor the Intendant, offering a reward of 1000 dollars, for apprehending the incendiaries who placed the lamp and ſhavings againſt Mr. Roſs's door in Tradd-ſtreet.

June 29. Tueſday night about 9 o'clock, two ruffians, armed with piſtols, entered the houſe of Mr. Kilcoffin, known by the name of the 13 mile houſe, and robbed him of eight half joes, five guineas, and about eight pounds in the paper medium, and as many ſmall articles as they could conveniently carry off. One of the villains had on a red coat, the other a dark brown.

SAVANNAH, June 22.

On Monday laſt, the 19th day of June, died at his ſeat, near Savannah, NATHANIEL GREENE, Eſq; late Major General in the Army of the United States; and on Tueſday morning his remains were brought to town to be interred. The melancholy account of his death was made known by the diſcharge of minute guns from Fort Wayne; the ſhipping in the harbour had their colours half maſted; the ſhops and ſtores in the town were ſhut; and every claſs of citizens, ſuſpending their ordinary occupations, united in giving teſtimonies of the deepeſt ſorrow.

The ſeveral military corps of the town, and a great part of the militia of Chatham county, attended the funeral, and moved in the following proceſſion:

The Corps of Artillery,
The Light Infantry,
The Militia of Chatham County,
Clergyman and Phyſicians,
Band of Muſic;
The CORPSE and Pall Bearers,
Eſcorted on each ſide by a Company of Dragoons;
The principal Mourners,
The Members of the CINCINNATI as Mourners,
The Speaker of the Aſſembly,
And other Civil Officers of the State,
CITIZENS and STRANGERS.

About five o'clock the whole proceeded, the Muſic playing the Dead March in Saul, and the Artillery firing minute guns as it advanced. When the Military reached the vault which the body was to be entombed, they opened to the right and left, and, reſting on reverſed arms, let it paſs through. The funeral ſervice being performed, and the corpſe depoſited, thirteen diſcharges from the artillery, and three from the muſquetry, cloſed the ſcene. The whole was conducted with a ſolemnity ſuitable to the occaſion.

With reſpect to the public character of this great man, it is ſo well known, by the diſtinguiſhed ſervices he has rendered his country, that it requires, and indeed can receive, no addition from what might be ſaid here. As to his private virtues, they will live in the remembrance of all his fellow citizens.

General Greene left behind him a wife and five children, the eldeſt of whom is about eleven years. The loſs of ſuch a man, to ſuch a family, muſt be truly afflicting!

"Thy darts, O Death! that fly *promiſc'ous* round,
"In ſuch *a victim* many others wound."

Immediately after the interment of the General, the Members of the Cincinnati retired to the Coffee-Houſe, and came to the following reſolution:

On motion, That as a token of the high reſpect and veneration in which this Society hold the memory of their late illuſtrious Brother, Major General Greene, deceaſed, George Waſhington Greene, his eldeſt ſon, be admitted a Member of this Society, to take his ſeat on his arriving at the age of eighteen years:

Reſolved, therefore, unanimouſly, That he be admitted a Member of the Cincinnati, and that he may take his ſeat in the Society on his arriving at the age of eighteen: That this reſolve be publiſhed in the Georgia Gazette, and that the Secretary tranſmit a copy of the ſame to the ſeveral State Societies, and to the guardian of the ſaid George Waſhington Greene.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, June 20, 1786.

The Honorable Major General GREENE (whoſe memory ought to be *ſacredly* dear to every citizen of *America*, and reſpected by every lover of the rights of mankind) having departed this life, the Colonel, from a ſenſe ſufficient honor cannot be paid his remains, but what is in the power of the regiment ought to be done, requeſts the regiment to exert themſelves on *the occaſion*.

The regiment will parade in the Church Square, the Infantry equally divided into eight platoons, and marched off with ſhouldered arms to the front of Major Pendleton's houſe on the Bay, from whence the proceſſion will take place: The Dragoons and Artillery will proceed in front of the regiment: When the proceſſion begins the Light Infantry will conduct the *Corpſe*, with reverſed arms, to the left of the regiment; it being received, they file off to the right and left, and take their former poſt in front of the battalion: The whole will then march off, with reverſed arms, the Artillery advancing, firing minute guns, till they arrive at the place of interment: The Dragoons will flank the corpſe on the right and left, Muſic playing a ſolem dirge. The proceſſion being arrived at the place of burial, the regiment will file off to the right and left, face inwards, and reſt on their arms, ſo as to let the corpſe, pall-bearers, mourners, citizens, &c. paſs through: The corpſe being depoſited, and funeral rites executed, the regiment will cloſe their files, march up on the right of the vault, and give three general diſcharges, the Artillery at the ſame time firing thirteen rounds in honor of this truly great and good man: The regiment will then march off with trailed arms to the place of parade, ſhoulder, and be diſcharged.

BEN. FISHBOURN, Major C. C. M.

PETERSBURGH, *July* 6.

A gentleman juſt from Kentucky informs, that the Indians continue their practice of plundering the inhabitants; that about the middle of May laſt, they came into the neighburhood of Stroud's, and ſtole a number of horſes; but being purſued by a party, under the command of Captain M'Entire, three of the Indians and a white man were killed, and the horſes retaken, together with the Indian baggage, arms and ammunition: That in a very ſhort time after the Indians killed and ſcalped a white woman, who lived near a place called the Crab-Orchards.

NORFOLK *(Virginia) July* 5.

From a late London paper.---According to the accounts at the Bullion office it appears that there has been remitted from America, in ſpecie, i. e. dollars of ſilver, ſince the concluſion of the late peace, upwards of one million two hundred and ſixty thouſand pounds ſterling. This is one proof that America is not in a deſpicable ſituation, at leaſt to ſuch a degree as has been induſtriouſly circulated, in order to depreciate the value of a commercial connection with them.

BOSTON.

July 5. Laſt week, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the very important queſtion on the propriety of veſting the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, with the power of levying the ſupplementary aids to the impoſt of five per cent. was paſſed in the affirmative, by a large majority, after a long and tedious debate.---The oppoſition was maintained on the old ground of the danger of truſting too much to that body, for fear of the abuſe which might happen; and though every thing was urged to the contrary, on every point which had any reference to the queſtion, ſtill the minority voted with the ſame ſang froid as if nothing had been ſaid to induce conviction. This queſtion has involved every feeling, and every principle, by which the boſom of the patriot, or the head of the politician can be affected. Our honor; our faith; the gratitude due to the army, and the firm whigs which had received theſe ſecurities as pay when the public had no other money to give them; the ſcandalous neglect in providing ways and means to diſcharge even the intereſt of this debt by which they had depreciated; and above all, the dirty tricks of trying to lead the government to avail itſelf of this very depreciation which their own improvidence had occaſioned---theſe conſtituted ſome of the many topics inſiſted on by the friends to the union---While the abſurd idea of mortgaging their conſtituents was the only pretended difficulty, on the other ſide; tho' the real one was to take no meaſures to ſupport our public faith, and thus to ſuffer the credit of the continent and the ſtate to be annihilated.

CHARLESTOWN *(Maſſachuſetts) June* 30.

"Never were there a people on earth who poſſeſſed greater advantages than thoſe of the United States. Never was there a path more plain, or means more ſimple, fully ſufficient to eſtabliſh our proſperity and happineſs, than thoſe which preſent themſelves to us. Heaven, by the advantages put in our power, does almoſt compel us to be a happy people: While we ſeem to turn our backs on our advantages, ſeek the dark ſide of the cloud, and magnify our difficulties.---Eſtabliſh but public faith and credit, and public confidence will follow, for they are concomitants of each other.---The ſalutary effects will be immediately diffuſed and felt among the people; a chearful air will be diſplayed in every countenance; trade, commerce and agriculture will flouriſh: While our republic becomes reſpectable, both at home and abroad."

July 4. If, to lateſt ages, we retain the ſpirit which gave our Independence birth; if, taught by the fatal evils that have ſubverted ſo many mighty ſtates, we learn to ſacrifice our deareſt intereſts in our country's cauſe---enjoin on our children a ſolemn veneration of her laws, as, next to adoration of their God, the great concern of man, and ſeal the precept with our laſt, expiring breath---theſe ſtates, that even now enlighten half the world, ſhall ſhine, a glorious conſtellation, in this weſtern hemiſphere, till ſtars and ſuns ſhall ſhine no more, and all the kingdoms of this globe ſhall vaniſh like a ſcroll.

On Saturday laſt, the bill for ſuſpending the operation of the "act for the regulation of navigation and commerce," paſſed the Houſe, with a proviſo for its being again in force, as ſoon as the plan is come into by all the ſtates.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

The great truths, ſays a correſpondent, that Americans are allies to Britain, and an independent ſelf-governing nation---being ſelf-evident, one would imagine reiterated aſſertions entirely needleſs; yet, ſurpriſing as it may be, notwithſtanding the tedious, but glorious conflict, and the expence of blood and treaſure to purchaſe this alieniſm and independence, and notwithſtanding that hundreds of bunches of faithful quills have been worn to their ſtumps in the act of regiſtering, on as many quires of virgin paper, the hazardous enterpriſe and acquiſition, and the new additional and conſequential duties from this alieniſm and independence iſſuing, thouſands there are, at this late period, who have not (either from wilfulneſs or ignorance) the leaſt conception of their being ſpiritual facts. We grumble and are aſtoniſhed, that other nations do not ſeek our proſperity, at the expence of their own? Can any thing be more ridiculous than to ſuppoſe the nation, in particular, from which we have alienated, ſhould ſtudy our happineſs! Had we laws of our own, and thoſe rigorouſly carried into execution, they would gain reſpect and beget dignity. I intended further to comment upon the ſubject, but obſerving a paragraph in a piece ſigned Impartialis, in the Pennſylvania Herald of laſt week, which is perhaps couched in better terms than I am capable of, I have extracted it verbatim, as follows:

"The reſtriction of the trade of America to, and ſeizure of her veſſels in the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands, however injurious it is for the preſent, might have been eaſily foreſeen. Americans, as has been frequently obſerved, by becoming independent, became to all intents and purpoſes aliens relatively to Great-Britain. The old laws reſtricting aliens from colonial intercourſe, are thoſe alone which operate to the excluſion of American bottoms from the Weſt-Indies. Theſe temporary regulations, which admit American produce in Britiſh bottoms, are actually a relaxation of ſeverities that hold againſt all other nations.---This, then, being the caſe, America has little reaſon to hope for any change in her favor, unleſs ſhe can oblige Britain to open her ports in the Weſt-Indies to American veſſels of certain deſcriptions. How is this to be done? By veſting Congreſs with full powers to regulate the trade of foreign nations with America. This, and this alone, can turn the balance in favor of America, which has ſo long fatally vibrated againſt her. Were Congreſs poſſeſſed of this power, the firſt ſtep neceſſary to be taken would be, to prohibit Britiſh veſſels from carrying Britiſh or Weſt-India produce to any part of the United States, until a full power was granted for American veſſels freely to carry American produce to any part of the European or Weſt-India dominions of Britain.----This would ſpeedily effect a long wanted alteration in American affairs.---Whenever the intercourſe between America, and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, has been introduced on the tapis in the Britiſh Parliament, the enemies of American navigation have never dared to offer ſuch an inſult to the common ſenſe of their hearers, as to pretend that the Weſt-Indies could diſpenſe with ſupplies from America. However ſtrongly inclined to exaggerate the riſing conſequence and manifold advantages of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunſwick, Cape-Breton, &c. &c. it would be too glaring an abſurdity to pretend that they could furniſh the lumber, flour, &c. &c. neceſſary, in leſs than perhaps a century to come. The main prop of the ſyſtem is, that America is not prepared to offer any terms, and that temporary regulations will be ſufficient until ſhe is. This is the bane of the ſtates. Congreſs have not the powers neceſſary, and it is fruitleſs to expect that all the ſtates will agree to reſtrict Britiſh ſhips individually."

July 14. Diſſentions of a very alarming nature now prevail in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, occaſioned, it ſeems, by its late emiſſion of paper bills.---The Aſſembly, which met at Newport on the 26th ult. paſſed an act, whereby every perſon who ſhall, by declining to receive them at their nominal value, or by any ways, means or manner whatever, diſcourage of diſcountenance the paſſing of the ſaid bills, or in any degree depreciate them, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the ſum of ten pounds lawful money; and if convicted of a ſecond offence, to be rendered incapable to elect, or be elected, to any office of honor, truſt or profit within the ſtate, and to forfeit and pay the ſum of one hundred pounds.

The above act was paſſed in the lower houſe, by a majority of ſix. The deputies of the town of Providence proteſted againſt it, conceiving it to be introductive of ſuch penalties to enforce obedience as would diſgrace the courts of Tripoli and Algiers. The proteſt was rejected, by the two houſes, as diſreſpectful, and, by a large majority, refuſed admiſſion on the files.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 19.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, July 10.

"On Friday laſt his Excellency the Governor communicated the following *important information* to the Honorable the Legiſlature.

"*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"The laſt evening by Mr. Henry Thaxter, I received a letter from Stephen Jones and James Avery, Eſquires, dated at Machias, the 29th of June. They mention in it, that by letters from Col. Allan and Mr. Deleſdernier (a copy of which was encloſed) they are informed of a moſt daring inſult upon the dignity of this commonwealth and the United States, committed on the 26th of that month, by the civil cuſtom-houſe officers of the Britiſh province of New Brunſwick, in ſeizing two veſſels, the property of the citizens of this commonwealth, and within the acknowledged juriſdiction of it.

"Col. Allan's letter, dated at Dudley-Iſland, the 27th of June, mentions, that the acts of New-Brunſwick, which are now publiſhed, extends the weſtern boundary of Charlotte county to the weſtern ſhore of Paſſamaquodde-Bay; that the ſeventh pariſh, called the Weſt-Iſles, includes Moore, Dudley and Frederick iſlands, expreſly; and conſeqnently that the United States are wholly debarred from all navigation in and into that bay.

"By enquiry of Mr. Thaxter, I find the two veſſels were ſeized, as they lay at anchor, near the weſtern ſhore of the weſt paſſage of Paſſamaquoddo.---This conduct correſponds to thoſe acts, and both together ſhew a diſpoſition to exclude us from the navigation of that Bay; and at the ſame time muſt be conſidered as a violation of the definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great-Britain."

On Saturday, the 8th inſtant, died, in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. JOYCE BENEZET, relict of the late Mr. Anthony Benezet; and on Sunday evening her remains were interred in the Friends Burial-ground, attended by a large and reſpectable number of citizens: A few days before her death, ſhe was ſtruck with the palſy, and remained in a ſtate of apathy until ſhe died. She was pious and benevolent, and, as ſhe paſſed along the decline of life, "meek reſignation gently ſlop'd away."

Mr. BENEZET, who died about two years ſince, in his laſt will, bequeathed the annual income of his whole eſtate, forever (after the deceaſe of his wife) for the inſtruction and education of Negro and Mulatto children. In the humble and obſcure vocation of teaching thoſe children he ſpent ſeveral years of his life, from a deſire to make them uſeful members of ſociety.

"Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
"And ev'n his failings lean'd to virtue's ſide;
"But in his duty prompt at every call,
"He watch'd and wept, he pray'd and felt, for all.
"And, as a bird each fond endearment tries
"To tempt its new-fledg'd offspring to the ſkies,
"He try'd each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
"Allur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way."

Tueſday, the 11th inſtant, a band of robbers (four at leaſt) broke into the dwelling of Doctor Vanlear, in Cheſter county, about 14 miles weſt of this city, beat and cruelly treated the old gentleman, and plundered his houſe of ſome light goods, particularly ſilver plate to the value of fifty pounds.

A very ſingular event has lately happened at Machias in Maſſachuſſetts: A Mr. ------ viſited a Miſs ------ by way of courtſhip five evenings (not ſuceſſively:) they were married; and Mrs. --- in five days after marriage became a mother of five daughters, who were all born alive, and are like to do well; and in five days after the birth of theſe daughters, the mother was ſo well as to ride five miles to meeting.

From the Maryland Journal, July 4.

SUBSTANCE of Lord Carmarthen's anſwer to the requiſition of his Excellency John Adams, Eſq; &c. &c. on the 20th of laſt February, reſpecting the Britiſh Poſts held on the territories which were ceded by the late treaty of peace to the United States.----This very intereſting abſtract is inſerted in this paper at the particular requeſt of ſeveral patriotic citizens, who anxiouſly wiſh the reſpective ſtates would (ere it be too late) veſt Congreſs with power adequate to the great national buſineſs that claims their attention, and for the want of which this country hath already been materially injured in her intereſt and reputation.

"That when America ſhall manifeſt a real determination to fulfil her part of the treaty, Great-Britain will not heſitate to prove her ſincerity to co-operate in whatever points depend on her to carry every article of it into real and complete effect.

"The grievances complained of by merchants and other Britiſh ſubjects having eſtates, property and debts due to them in the ſeveral ſtates, are as follow:

"Maſſachuſetts Bay. The act paſſed the 3d of November, 1784, ſuſpending the payment of intereſt.

"New-York. The act of the 12th of July 1782, by which Britiſh creditors are precluded from the claim of intereſt on all debts before the firſt of January 1776, until after the firſt of January 1783, and executions of the principal are forbidden to be levied until the expiration of three years after the evacuation of New-York.

"The act of the 17th of March 1783, and confirmed by others in 1784 and 1785, &c.

"Pennſylvania. The law paſſed ſoon after the peace to reſtrain the recovery of old Britiſh debts for a given period.

"Maryland. The act of October 1780, allowing Britiſh debts to be paid into the treaſury, and that no proviſion is ſince made for it; the ſum paid in £ 144,574 9s. 4d. 1-2, equal to £ 3,615 18s. 2d. currency in ſpecie.

Virginia. By an edict of the governor, the 2d of July 1783, all Britiſh agents and factors who had arrived in that ſtate are ordered to depart the ſame; which reſtriction was removed by the legiſlature in November following, and the Britiſh agents and factors permitted to return.---That by an act of October 1784, all Britiſh debts are to be paid by ſeven equal payments; the firſt to be made the firſt of April 1786, and ſo on annually----That no intereſt ſhall be allowed to Britiſh ſubjects for any time between the 19th of April 1775, and the 3d of March 1783, the ſaid time to be conſidered as one day---That no ſettlement made by bond or other ſpecialty ſhall carry intereſt.---This act paſſed the Houſe of Delegates and Senate, but did not at the ſame time receive all the formalities, therefore it is doubtful whether it exiſts as a law. The ſum paid into the treaſury, on account of Britiſh creditors, 273,554 l. 13s. 7d. equal to 12,035 l. ſterling.

"North-Carolina. Some acts in this ſtate complained of, but not particularly mentioned.

"South-Carolina. By an ordinance paſſed the 26th of March 1784, no ſuit ſhall be inſtituted for a debt previous to the 26th of February 1782, until the 1ſt of January 1785, when the intereſt only which had accrued ſince January 1780, might be recovered---and on the 1ſt of January 1786, one fourth part of the principal and all ſuch intereſt as might be then due, and ſo on.---By another act, 12th of October 1785, a debtor, during any period of a ſuit, is allowed to tender land, which, after being valued, the creditor is obliged to take at three-fourths of the valuation.---Theſe acts and others, and the conduct of this ſtate, are greatly complained of.

“ Georgia. This ſtate is charged with having paſſed laws and regulations ſimilar to thoſe of South-Carolina, with the aggravated circumſtances, that the Judges from the Bench have declared that no ſuit ſhall be proceeded on if brought by a Britiſh ſubject, while, on the contrary, they allow Britiſh ſubjects to be ſued by their creditors.

“ That no proviſion is made for the real property confiſcated and ſold for public ſervices, nor for money paid into the treaſury. His lordſhip obſerves, that moſt of theſe recited acts which interrupt and prevent the collection of Britiſh debts, in the preamble run thus---“ Whereas this ſtate is determined to fulfil and carry into effect the treaty in all its parts, &c. Upon the whole, that a Britiſh merchant is in ſome ſtates poſitively, in others virtually, prohibited by their legiſlatures from recovering his property, which is a violation of the fourth article of the treaty of peace. In ſeveral ſtates judgment for intereſt for more than ſeven years is actually ſuſpended by law, whilſt in others, although the courts appear to be open, the lawyers are afraid to proſecute for Britiſh debts.

Thoſe debtors are deemed fortunate upon giving up all claim to intereſt (which is equal to 30, and in ſome caſes to 40 per cent.) who can obtain ſecurity for payment of the principal.”

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1786. P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

THE Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on the expenditures of the civil liſt, poſtponed this forenoon.

And in debating the following paragraph, viz.

That the ſalary of the Chief Juſtice be one thouſand pounds per annum, and of each of the Aſſiſtant Judges ſix hundred pounds per annum, but that no expences by them incurred ſhall hereafter be paid by the counties, or out of the treaſury.

A diviſion of the queſtion on the paragraph was called for, viz.

That a ſeparate queſtion be taken on that part which reſpects the ſalaries of the Judges: Whereupon,

The queſtion being accordingly divided and ſtated,

The previous queſtion was moved by Mr. Smilie, Mr. J. Irvine, Mr. Rittenhouſe and Mr. Loller: Upon which

It was moved by Mr. Miller, and ſeconded by Mr. Lowrey,

To poſtpone the whole of the ſaid paragraph; which was

Carried in the affirmative.

Moved by Mr. R. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Fitzſimons,

To re-conſider ſo much of the ſaid paragraph as reſpects the expences incurred by the Judges, for the purpoſe of recommitting it, and

Carried in the negative.

Moved by Mr. Loller, and ſeconded by Mr. Trexler,

That the further conſideration of the ſaid report be poſtponed.

And the Yeas and Nays being called thereon by Mr. Fitzſimons and Mr. Hannum, were as follow, viz.

YEAS. J. Irvine, J. Clark, A. Lowrey, E. Carpenter, D. M‘Conaughy, P. Gartner, H. Tyſon, D. M‘Clellan, R. Whitehill, J. Carothers, F. Watts, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, H. Spyker, P. Kreemer, B. Gehr, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, J. Piper, F. Antes, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. M‘Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M‘Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, R. Loller, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Bradley. 34.

NAYS. R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, G. Clymer, I. Gray, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinſon, jun. A. Erwin, S. Foulke, J. Smith, J. Thomas, R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, J. Hannum, R. Smith, S. Evans, J. Morris, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, J. Work, A. Scott, W. Parr, H. Miller, M. Schmyſer, J. Lilly, M. Eichelberger, D. Davis, G. Woods, S. Dale, J. Hughes, S. Wheeler, D. Krouſe. 33.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The bill, entituled “ An Act for veſting certain city lots therein mentioned in the truſtees, for a burial ground, for the uſe of the religious ſociety of Free Quakers, in the city of Philadelphia,” was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled “ An Act to diſcharge and annul the declaration of truſt relating to the Scots Preſbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, ſo far as the ſaid inſtrument incumbers the ſame church with ſubjection to foreign juriſdiction,” and having fully debated the ſame by paragraphs,

Ordered, that it be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o’clock to-morrow, A. M.

THURSDAY, April 6, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A letter from the Chairman of the Honorable the Congreſs of the United States was read, as follows, viz.

SIR, New-York, April 1, 1786.

CONGRESS have, ſince their late act of the 15th of laſt February, relative to revenue, received official accounts that Rhode-Iſland has acceded to the impoſt. News-papers and private letters inform that Georgia and Maryland have done the ſame. There are good reaſons to believe that the legiſlature of New-York will, in their preſent ſeſſion, in like manner adopt it. Should theſe hopes be realized, there will be no obſtruction to the immediate operation of the continental impoſt, but the non-compliance of ſeveral ſtates with the recommendations of Congreſs of the 18th of April 1783, to eſtabliſh ſupplementary funds in addition to the impoſt, or the proviſoes in the Pennſylvania and Delaware grants of the five per cent. reſtraining their operation till all the ſtates had complied with both parts of the revenue ſyſtem of that date. From this ſtatement of facts it follows, that the impoſt muſt be unproductive, ſo acceded to by all the ſtates, till either all have eſtabliſhed ſupplementary funds, or till Pennſylvania and Delaware reviſe the proviſoes of their grants, reſtraining their operation till that event takes place. It is ſubmitted to the good ſenſe of Pennſylvania, whether it would not be advancive of the common intereſt of the union, to give immediate efficiency to the general impoſt as ſoon as it ſhall be agreed to by all the ſtates, without waiting for the eſtabliſhment of the ſupplementary funds in aid thereof. Should New-York, as is expected, adopt it, and the collection thereof be delayed till all the ſtates paſs the ſupplementary funds, a large ſum of money, much wanted for fœderal purpoſes, will be prevented from coming into the treaſury of the United States. As many of the legiſlatures of the ſtates which have not fully complied with the whole revenue ſyſtem are not in ſeſſion, much time muſt neceſſarily be conſumed before the ſupplementary funds can be univerſally eſtabliſhed, even though all the ſtates were well diſpoſed to their adoption. It is much to be wiſhed that the ſupplementary funds and the impoſt had gone hand in hand. Congreſs, in every act of theirs, have aſſociated them as eſſential parts on one ſyſtem, and it is their determination to urge the adoption of both; but as the preſent neceſſities of the union are great, they conceive it to be their duty to attempt the removal of every obſtruction to the immediate productiveneſs of that part of the ſyſtem, which promiſes to bring the ſpeedieſt and ampleſt ſupplies into the fœderal treaſury. The ſtates which have adopted the ſupplementary funds have now under reference from Congreſs a very preſſing recommendation in their favor. The ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware are alſo requeſted to reviſe the proviſoes in their reſpective grants, ſo as to give immediate operation to the impoſt when it ſhall be acceded to by all the ſtates. Anxious for the reſtoration of public credit, Congreſs wiſh to give inſtant efficiency to every plan that favors that deſirable purpoſe.---This application would have been delayed till the determination of New-York on the ſubject of the general impoſt was known, and till the official acts of Maryland and Georgia on the ſame ſubject had arrived; but it was apprehended that the ſhortneſs of your ſeſſion would not admit of this delay.

It is with regret that Congreſs requeſt any alteration even in the proviſoes of a law, which is acknowledged to be conformable to their own recommendations; but ſuch is the nature of our government, that any efficiency it poſſeſſes muſt ariſe from a diſpoſition of accommodation in the ſtates to each other, and of Congreſs to all. In obedience to the orders of Congreſs, in the chair of which I have the honor to ſit in the abſence of Mr. Preſident Hancock, I requeſt the favor of you to bring this matter under the conſideration of the legiſlature of your ſtate, as ſoon as circumſtances will permit.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,
DAVID RAMSEY.

The Hon. THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Eſq;*

The encloſures were alſo read; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſaid letter and encloſures were read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That they be referred to Meſſrs. R. Morris, Clymer, Whitehill, Loller and Findley, to report thereon.

A letter from Francis Bailey, printer, was read, ſetting forth, that he has one hundred and ninety-eight volumes of the printed laws of this commonwealth, which he will furniſh the Houſe with at a reaſonable price.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Abraham Witmer was read, ſetting forth the great inconveniencies travellers are expoſed to for want of a bridge being erected acroſs the Coneſtogoe creek, on the great road leading to Lancaſter, and ſtating the terms on which he would erect the ſame.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Perſifor Frazer was read, praying to be appointed to the offices of Regiſter of Wills, &c. and Recorder of Deeds for the county of Cheſter.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers coopers and packers of ſhad and herring for exportation from this ſtate was read, praying for alterations in the act of Aſſembly of the late province of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 24th of December, 1774, entituled “ An Act to prevent frauds in the packing and preſerving ſhad and herring for exportation.”

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed December 14th laſt, on the memorial of Edward Stiles, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, read yeſterday, on the memorial of the committee of the merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia, was read the ſecond time, and adopted as follows, viz.

‘ The committee, to whom were referred the memorial of the committee of merchants and traders of this city, report---

That from the ſaid memorial, as well as other information, it appears that the tonnage impoſed on veſſels belonging to foreign kingdoms and ſtates, who have not entered into treaties of commerce with the United States, and the duty on rum imported into this ſtate in veſſels belonging to a foreign ſtate or kingdom, by an act paſſed on the 20th day of September, 1785, entituled “ An Act to encourage and protect the manufactures of this ſtate,” &c. will be the means of injuring, in a very high degree, the revenue and commerce of this ſtate, if continued; becauſe veſſels of that deſcription, and rum ſubject to the aforeſaid duty, are admitted into the neighbouring ſtates without any charge or duty whatſoever.

The committee therefore recommend,

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, for leſſening the tonnage on veſſels of the abovementioned deſcription, and repealing ſo much of the act aforeſaid as impoſes a duty of ſixpence per gallon on rum.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Clymer and Findley, be the committee, for the purpoſe contained in the foregoing reſolution.

[To be continued.]

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold by
ELEAZER OSWALD,
(Price One Quarter of a Dollar)

An ORATION,

To commemorate the INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES OF NORTH-AMERICA,
Delivered at the Reformed Calviniſt Church, in Philadelphia,
July 4th, 1786, and publiſhed at the requeſt of the *Pennſylvania Society* of the *Cincinnati.*
BY MAJOR W. JACKSON.

TO BE LETT,

PART of a HOUSE, with the uſe of the kitchen and garden, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Receiver-General’s Office,

JULY 18, 1786.

IN conſequence of further inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, from the Supreme Executive Council, NOTICE is hereby given: That purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled “ An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c.” The following 36 CITY LOTS, on the north ſide of High or Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Eighth-ſtreets from Schuylkill, to wit, No. 1793 to 1828, incluſive, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of Auguſt next, between the hours of ten o’clock in the forenoon and two o’clock in the afternoon of ſaid day.

Conditions of Sale---Gold or ſilver money, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, depreciation certificates, or other certificates of debts due by this ſtate, on which intereſt is receivable at the treaſury of this commonwealth, will be received in payment. The whole purchaſe money to be paid within 60 days after ſale. A plan of the above lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Rec. Gen.

Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, July 9, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named RICHARD CARVIN, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on when he went away a ſhort jacket with metal buttons, a felt hat, a pair of new ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them, carried with him one ſhirt and a pair of trowſers; his hands are very full of warts: Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ||

CHARLES BOYLES.

CAME into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the 8th inſtant, a ſmall black HORSE, near 13 hands high, ſhod before, and branded on the near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN HIBBERD.

Darby, the 6th Month 10th, 1786. ¶

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o’CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general

Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

To be SOLD for CASH,

A THREE ſtory brick HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties, a few doors below where Mr. Peter Knight formerly lived, containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet 20 feet, and extending in length from Front to Oak-ſtreet 155 feet, and in breadth on Oak-ſtreet 19 feet, free from ground-rent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to George Davis, Eſq; now in occupation. For terms apply to Mr. Peter Knight, merchant, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, or Thomas Pool Williams, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, at Mrs. Montgomery’s, a few doors above the Sheriff’s-Office, in the Northern-Liberties. If not ſold by the 25th inſt. at private ſale, it will then be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, at 12 o’clock.

CAME to the plantation of JACOB JOHNSON, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Red Lion, a roan HORSE, branded D. L. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away. †

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

A CITY COURT will be held at

the Court-houſe, in this city, on Monday, the 24th inſtant, at 10 o’clock in the forenoon; of which all city Conſtables and all perſons, bound by recognizance to appear thereat, are to take notice and give their attendance accordingly. All public houſe-keepers within the city, are alſo notified to apply to this Court for recommendations for licences for the enſuing year. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 22d inſt. at one o’clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation or Piece of Land, bounded by Pennypack creek, and on the great road which leads from Philadelphia to Buſſel-town, containing 21 acres, more or leſs, and is an excellent ſtand for public buſineſs, being about ten miles from the city; and ſold as the eſtate of Samuel Scott Booze, lately deceaſed, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 22d inſt. at ſeven o’clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory frame Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of the ſtate highway from Philadelphia to Frankford; containing in breadth on ſaid highway 40 feet, and in depth along a 30 feet road or ſtreet, leading to Germantown road, 100 feet, bounded by Frankford road aforeſaid, by a 30 feet road, and by ground belonging to Sarah Maſters, ſubject to a yearly rent of 21 milled dollars, and is a good ſtand for a tradeſman; taken in execution as the property of Richard Butler, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 22d inſtant, at 7 o’clock in the evening---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia; containing in front 18 feet, and in length or depth 105 feet, to a 15 feet alley; bounded northward by John Cummings’s lot, eaſtward by ſaid alley, ſouthward by a lot of Adam Stricker’s, and weſtward by Second-ſtreet, ſubject to a ground-rent of 18 dollars per annum; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Thomas Ireland, deceaſed, and to be ſold by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at 7 o’clock in the evening, a certain frame Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, formerly in the townſhip of Wicacoa, now called the diſtrict of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 19 feet and a half, and extending that breadth weſtward, between lot No. 31, aſſigned to Charles Maſſey and Ann his wife, and lot. No. 33, aſſigned to Samuel Maſſey and Lætitia his wife, and lot No. 35, aſſigned to Thomas Pryor; containing in length, on the north ſide thereof, 126 feet, and on the ſouth ſide 127 feet; ſubject to the yearly rent or ſum of 26 Spaniſh milled pieces of eight and 2-3 parts of a piece of eight, and to the payment of the yearly taxes thereon; taken in execution as the property of Edward Almond, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 29th inſtant, at 7 o’clock in the Evening --A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituated in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and bounded on the north 83 feet by land of Chriſtopher Hood, on the eaſt 15 feet by land of Timothy Pickering, Eſq; and 3 feet by an alley, on the ſouth 80 feet by land of Peter Bonaventure D‘Artois, and on the weſt 18 feet by Second-ſtreet; taken in execution, as the property of George Jeſſro, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 29th inſt. at ſeven o’clock in the evening, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and bounded on the north 86 feet by land of Timothy Pickering, Eſq; on the eaſt by land of ſaid Timothy Pickering, on the ſouth 83 feet by land of George Jeſſro, and on the weſt by Second-ſtreet; taken in execution as the property of Chriſtopher Hood, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 29th inſtant, at 7 o’clock in the Evening---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of Jones’s 18 feet alley, and bounded on the north ſide thereof 54 feet and 2 inches (alſo by a 3 feet alley) on the eaſt 18 feet and 2 inches by ----- Jones’s 18 feet alley, on the ſouth 54 feet and 2 inches by land of Benjamin Smith, and on the weſt 18 feet and 1 inch by land of Peter Bonaventure D. Artois; taken in execution as the property of Chriſtopher Koppler, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

RESOLVED, *June* 27, 1786.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Appeals be, and hereby are authoriſed and directed, in every cauſe which has been or may be brought before them, to ſuſtain appeals and grant rehearings or new trials of the ſame, wherever juſtice or right may in their opinion require it: Provided that an order for a rehearing or new trial ſhall in no inſtance ſuſpend the execution of the firſt ſentence, if the party in whoſe favour it may have been ſhall give ſatisfactory ſecurity for the payment of ſuch coſts and damages as the Court on rehearing the cauſe and reverſing the decree may think proper to award; and that the ſaid Judges be entitled to ten dollars per day during the time they ſhall attend the fitting of the ſaid Courts, and including the time they ſhall be neceſſarily employed in travelling to and from the ſame.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Court aſſemble at the City of New-York on the firſt Monday of November next, for the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

⁂ The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to re-publiſh the above Reſolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all perſons concerned.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick HOUSE, and KITCHEN, and lot of GROUND thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, being about 18 feet 6 inches front on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 60 feet in depth, bounded eaſtward by Capt. Park's houſe and lot, ſouthward by Shippen-ſtreet, &c. this and the adjacent houſe and lot is ſubjdct to a groundrent of 9l. 10s. ſterling per annum; taken in execution, and ſold as part of the eſtate of Joſeph Falconer, late deceaſed, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 15th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock afternoon, a valuable PLANTATION, of about 120 acres of exceeding good land, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, adjoining the great road leading from Wilmington to Cheſter, ſix miles from each place, and bounding on Delaware river, on which is a good two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and a never-failing well of exceeding good water, a good barn and ſtabling, 10 acres of meadow, and about 40 of woodland. Said plantation commands a beautiful proſpect of the river Delaware, and alſo lays very convenient for hauling mud for manure. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ JOHN BUCKLEY.

Any perſon in Philadelphia, wiſhing for information in regard to the above farm, may apply to Kaighn and Attmore.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Newlin and Weſt Bradford townſhips, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 9th inſtant, two native Iriſh ſervant men, who have been about ten months in the country, one of them named PATRICK ROE, a taylor by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a round faced thick well ſet fellow, of a down look and fair complexion, with ſhort dark coloured buſhy hair, has a ſlow hobbling gait, one of his ancle bones is ſomewhat larger than the other, the ſkin on the inſide of his hands is at preſent much ruffled or worn; had on an old ſhirt and pair of trowſers, both of them patched, a linen waiſtcoat, and a brown coloured cloth coatee, an old wool hat, and an old pair of ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, but will probably partake with his companion. The other named THOMAS BUTLER, about 19 or 20 years of age, by trade a weaver, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, round faced, thick and well ſet, has a great faultering in his ſpeech, and a remarkeble ſcar on the great toe of his right foot; had on, and took with him, three ſhirts of home ſpun flaxen linen, four pair of tow trowſers, ſtriped of a copperas colour, two old wool hats, and one half worn caſtor, the lining of which was looſe, a brown coatee of home ſpun cloth, with wooden buttons, and two double breaſted linſey waiſtcoats. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Eight Dollars for either of them.

July 11, 1786. CALEB PEIRCE,
¶ JOHN YOUNG.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 24th of June laſt, an Iriſh SERVANT MAN, named John Bohannon about 22 years of age, has dark hair, ſomewhat curled, freſh coloured, marked with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on when he went away a dark brown cloth coat with white metal buttons, the pockets inſide, a jacket, the fore parts of which are ſtriped cotton, the hind parts linen, Nankeen breeches, a home made flax ſhirt, white cotton ſtockings, calf ſkin ſhoes with braſs buckles, a white wool hat, ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, has loſt one of his fore upper teeth which ſhews very remarkable, it is ſuppoſed he is protected by John Armſtrong, innkeeper in Second-ſtreet below the Draw-bridge, as ſaid Armſtrong offered to buy his time after he was run away, and alſo brought ſaid ſervant to this country. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by GEGRGE HEPPLER,

Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, July 3d, 1786.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

WAS taken up, on the 14th ult. by the ſubſcriber, in Straſburg townſhip, 4 miles from the Gap-Tavern, a light grey horſe, with an old ſaddle ſeated with buckſkin, and a double rein bridle; ſuppoſed to be the ſame advertiſed by John Pyewell, in the Pennſylvania Gazette. The owner is requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away.

Straſburg townſhip, JAMES KENNEY.
3d July, 1786. †

ALL perſons having any demands againſt ANN STOOPS, of this city Shopkeeper, are deſired to leave their accounts with HARTSHORN and LARGE, before the 10th of next month, to entitle them to a dividend of the effects.

Seventh Month 5th, 1786.

A Tan-Yard to be Rented,

AND may be entered on immediately, ſituate on the Lancaſter road, 7 and half miles from Philadelphia, near the Merion meeting-houſe, the ſituation is very convenient for getting ſkins and hides; the yard is in good repair, and a conſiderable ſtock of bark is laid in this ſeaſon: A piece of graſs land may be had to the yard, and a family accommodated with a good dwelling-houſe. Apply to John Price near the premiſes, or Edward Price at the Bank in Philadelphia.

Lower Merion, June 24th, 1786. ¶

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet, *for the Benefit of ſundry Corporations and Societies, inſtituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceaſed Clergymen,*

The BOOK of
COMMON PRAYER,
And ADMINISTRATION of the
SACRAMENTS,
And other
RITES and CEREMONIES,
As reviſed and propoſed to the Uſe
OF
The Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,
At a Convention of the ſaid CHURCH in the States of
NEW-YORK, | MARYLAND,
NEW-JEESEY, | VIRGINIA,
PENNSYLVANIA, | and
DELAWARE, | SOUTH-CAROLINA,
Held in *Philadelphia*, from *Sept.* 27th to *Oct.* 7th, 1785.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet,

A SERMON,
Delivered in CHRIST-CHURCH, on the 21ſt Day of *June*, 1786, at the opening of the
CONVENTION OF THE
Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,
In the ſtates of *New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia*, and *South-Carolina*.
By the Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. and Rector of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia.

BANK of *North-America.*

JULY 1, 1786.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the STOCKHOLDERS, or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the tenth inſtant.

FISHER and ROBERTS,

At their Store, on the South ſide of Market-ſtreet Wharff, have for Sale, on the loweſt terms, by wholeſale or retail,

OLD Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India and New-England Rum; old Coniac Brandy; beſt Holland Gin; Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Fayall Wines; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Souchong Tea of the firſt Quality; Bohea Ditto; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Pepper; Ginger; Alſpice; Muſtard; Sweet Oil; Olives; Indigo; beſt Jar Raiſins; Currants; coarſe and fine Salt; Powder and Shot; double Glouceſter Cheeſe of the beſt Quality; London Porter, &c. &c. &c. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from his maſter, on the 28th ult. JOHN LYNCH, from Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, has black hair, about 30 years old, a complexion apt to redden either with the ſun or liquor, large eyes and prominent cheek bones, chews tobacco, apt to drink, very talkative, ſwears hard, values himſelf as a ſailor and traveller, and can do farming work tolerably well; had on a bear-ſkin jacket, coarſe brown linen ſhirt and trowſers, an old beaver hat, edged with velvet, he took with him a change of clothes, viz. a half worn light blue camblet coat, nankeen waiſtcoat, and ſtriped bed-tick trowſers. Whoever takes up ſaid Lynch, and lodges him in any gaol in this ſtate, New-York or Maryland, ſhall receive the above reward, and all charges paid. Enquire of the Printers.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he will make for Maryland, New-York, or attempt his old occupation of following the ſea, therefore all maſters of veſſels are expreſly forbid taking him off. §

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, at the head of the Falling Spring, in Franklin county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 28th ult. two indented ſervant men. viz. JOHN MULVENEY, an Iriſhman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, and ſhort fair hair, grey eyes, has a ſmall ſcar under one of his eye-brows, and on ſaid ſcar two warts or teats; had on or took with him when he went away, two hemp linen ſhirts, one pair of tow trowſers, an old beaver hat, with a ſmall rent in the crown; he ſays he was a ſoldier in the continental army, and is a weaver by trade.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, and heavy brows; had on or took with him, a lead coloured coat and waiſtcoat of home-made cloth, two hempen ſhirts, one pair of old trowſers, one pair of patched ſhoes, and a wool hat. Said ſervants alſo took with them one broad-cloth coat and waiſtcoat, of a light colour, one pair of velvet breeches, ſpotted red and white, one pair drab coloured ditto, with braſs buttons, one pair of boots, the legs of which are buck-ſkin, with calf-ſkin tops. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any gaol in the United States, ſo that I may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Five Pounds* for any one of them, with reaſonable charges, paid by

May 30, 1786. † WILLIAM LONG.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL TAYLOR, late of this city, bookbinder and ſtationer, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring them in for adjuſtment, to

MARY TAYLOR) Adminiſtrat.
¶ WM. ADCOCK,)

Philadelphia, June 1, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *John Thornbill*, deceaſed, that unleſs they call and ſettle the ſame on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for ſettlement, to

c3m
JOSEPH THORNHILL,
RICHARD THORNHILL,
JOHN THORNHILL,
JOHN DOWERS,
} Adminiſtrators.

FOR SALE,

In Penn-ſtreet, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter cheſts, of the laſt importation from China,
French cambricks and lawns, ſilks and ſattins,
Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves,
Gold lace, India and French chintzes and callicoes,
Italian ſilks, ſilk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas,
Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c.
Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes,
Marble chimney pieces, ſlabs and paving tiles,
Zant currants in barrels,
Roll brimſtone in boxes,
Old Martinique coffee in bags,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each,
Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines. *May* 6, 1786.

MILL STONES.

FRENCH BURS, of various ſizes,
FOR SALE BY
Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,
At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. § 6 w.

Mill-Stones & Boulting Cloths

FOR SALE, BY
ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,
At their STORES, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's,

FRENCH BURRS of various ſizes and dimenſions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage.

COLOGNE STONES; ſeveral odd ones of different ſizes.

COUNTRY made ditto, of all ſizes commonly uſed, or that may be ordered, of the beſt grit for merchants or country work, or to grind with a French burr, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Boulting-Cloths, warranted good:

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, juſt imported from the Manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, and to be diſpoſed of *at the former low rates*, at the ſtores abovementioned, or in Spruce-ſtreet, three doors from Third-ſtreet.

MILLERS and others may be ſupplied with Cloths of ſuperior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America, *ſome of which are much finer than uſual*:--Thoſe who are unacquainted with this *very difficult article*, may depend on being furniſhed with ſuch CLOTHS as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes *(without the trouble and expence of returning them)* provided they will attend to directions which will be given for affixing them in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing grain in the various parts of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1786. tbc. 6 w.

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch-maker,

In Front, at the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet, has for ſale,

AN elegant muſical ſpring clock, common eight-day clocks, japanned clocks face, French and Engliſh gold watches, ſilver ditto, aſſorted from £5, to £14, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials: Where country clock and watch-makers may be conſtantly ſupplied with thoſe articles very reaſonably. All kinds of clock and watch-work done as uſual. § 7 w.

DANIEL TYSON

as removed his STORE to Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and oppoſite to the Bunch of Grapes Inn,
Where he has for SALE, a Large and General
Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
As uſual: Conſiſting of---

COARSE, fine, and ſuperfine broadcloths,
Felt, caſtor and beaver hats and hatters trimmings,
Engliſh and Flemiſh bed ticken,
Brabant ſheetings,
Calicoes and chintzes, cambricks,
Camblets, calimancoes, durants and ſhalloons,
Cutlery and ironmongery,
Drillings, diapers,
Gloves and mitts, muſlins,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Thread and cotton hoſe,
Jeans and jeanets,
Corduroys and thickſets,
Figured jeans and corduroys,
Plated ſtirrups, bitts, &c.
Plated ſide-board furniture,
Plated buttons and buckles, with a variety of other articles:
Alſo, A compleat aſſortment of fine and coarſe *Boulting Cloths*,
160 hogſheads James river tobacco,
Coffee in barrels, almonds in caſks,
A 13 inch cable, and anchor of ſuitable weight,
A few caſks Seneca ſnake-root, &c. &c.

New-York, June 8, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Berkeley county, Virginia; it contains about 500 acres; the land is of the firſt quality; there is a ſufficient quantity of unimproved meadow; the arable land inclines to graſs; the unimproved land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, alſo a framed Overſeer's houſe, barn, ſtable, and other buildings. It is convenient to church and ſchool, and is in an agreeable neighbourhood. For terms, apply to ROBERT NOURSE, who is authoriſed by the Deviſees of James Nourſe, Eſq; deceaſed, to ſhew the premiſes, or to JOSEPH NOURSE, in New-York.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WENCH, American born, about 20 years of age, and her two children; one a female near three years of age; and the other a male child at the mother's breaſt. The mother and the children are to be ſold together in the country. The firſt is duly regiſtered; ſhe is a ſtrong and laborious wench, and well underſtands the duties of a ſervant. She is to be ſold in the country, as ſhe breeds faſt, which is diſagreeable to the ſmall family with which ſhe lives. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers. June 22, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1786. THE NUMB. 2930.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1786.

LONDON, *March* 28.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY.

THE houſe having yeſterday reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole houſe, Mr. *Jenkinſon* roſe to make a propoſition relative to the Newfoundland trade and fiſhery, reſpecting which a bill had been brought in laſt ſeſſion, and had proceeded ſo far as the ſecond reading, but if the committee were diſpoſed to hear him he ſaid he would explain to them the principles on which his opinion on the ſubject was founded, and ſtate the general ſyſtem of regulations that appeared to him neceſſary to be laid down and eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of the Newfoundland trade and fiſhery. There being a general cry of hear! hear! Mr. Jenkinſon proceeded to ſtate in the firſt place, the importance of the trade to this country, next the means moſt likely to encourage and ſupport it, and laſtly the ſituation of it, compared with that of thoſe foreign powers with whom we had to conteſt in reſpect to the fiſheries. He began by declaring, that the meaſures purſued laſt year in reſpect to the Weſt-Indies had proved, that under due regulations our commerce with that quarter of the world had grown and encreaſed conſiderably, ſince the ſeparation between Great Britain and the United States of America, and there was every reaſon to believe our Newfoundland trade and fiſhery, when properly conducted, would prove equally ſucceſsful. The accounts of laſt year evinced that the gain upon that trade to this country amounted at leaſt to 500,000 l. annually, and that we ſent our Britiſh commodities, and brought home ſpecie or bills, for the fiſh we ſold to the Mediterranean, Portugueſe, and other foreign markets. The number of ſhips and veſſels employed in carrying on the trade, he ſtated to be upwards of 450, in the manning of which 10,000 ſeamen were engaged. This therefore proved that the Newfoundland trade was not only a moſt valuable branch of our commerce, but a conſiderable ſource of naval ſtrength, ſince it kept 10,000 ſeamen always ready, whenever the exigency of public affairs ſhould require their ſervice. Ireland alſo was, he was perſuaded, a conſiderable gainer, as ſhe ſupplied Newfoundland with all her ſalted proviſions, the intercourſe with the United States having been entirely cut off. Having ſtated theſe facts, in order to manifeſt the great importance of the object, he ſaid he would juſt ſtate the principles on which he thought moſt adviſeable to regulate the Newfoundland fiſhery in future, the moſt eſſential of which was to preſerve it entirely a Britiſh fiſhery, and this could only be done by confining it to Britiſh ſhips, navigated from Great Britain, and by no means to ſuffer any ſtationary ſettlement to be made on the iſland of Newfoundland. If a colony were to be ſettled there, Mr. Jenkinſon obſerved, courts of judicature muſt be inſtituted, and a civil government eſtabliſhed, the obvious conſequences of which would be the loſs of the fiſheries to this country, as had been the caſe in reſpect to the New-England fiſheries. No ſooner was New-England colonized, than the colony took the fiſheries on their own coaſts into their own hands, and we loſt the fiſheries. The old policy of this country in reſpect to Newfoundland, had always been to put the fiſhery on ſuch a footing as ſhould avert this evil, and in order to do ſo the more effectually, it had been the practice to contract with the ſeamen that they ſhould be paid one part of the wages due to them for their ſervice, on the voyage outward and home again, in Great Britain, after their return home. To this he ſhould propoſe rigidly to adhere, and to ſuch other regulations reſpecting the fiſheries as were moſt likely to preſerve them Britiſh fiſheries, which end it would materially conduce to the attainment of, to make all ſtands, ſtages, ſtakes, and curing houſes, that were on the iſland, no longer the property of thoſe that erected them, than while they employed them in the buſineſs of the fiſheries, but if left, they ſhould be liable to be occupied by the firſt comers the next fiſhing ſeaſon. As emulation and the ſpirit of adventure was the ſource and vital ſpring as it were of this trade, he ſhould propoſe to hold out as many temptations for more to join in it as poſſible, and as it was a trade perfectly free and open, and in which, of courſe, any perſon who choſe it might embark, he ſhould by various ways encourage men even of ſmall fortunes and ſlender property to undertake it. This might be done by means of giving ſmall bounties to every new adventurer, and by letting it be carried on by ſhips and veſſels in which different people had ſhares. After having ſtated this circumſtantially, Mr. Jenkinſon proceeded to advert to our ſituation in reſpect to the Newfoundland fiſhery relatively compared to that of thoſe foreign powers with whom we had to conteſt in it, and it was with no ſmall ſatisfaction that he could ſay, we had a manifeſt advantage over every competitor. France had endeavoured by the moſt extravagant bounties to encourage her fiſhery trade; ſhe granted ten livres per quintal on all fiſh caught by her fiſhermen and brought into her iſlands, or into Old France. She alſo laid a high duty of five livres per quintal on all fiſh brought either into her colonies or into her kingdom by foreign veſſels. This he obſerved was manifeſtly levelled at the United States of America, and at the ſame time it ſhewed the debility of the ſtate of the French fiſheries, by evincing that the fiſh they caught did not amount to a ſufficient ſupply for themſelves at home and in their Weſt-India iſlands. If it had, France would have done as we did, laid an actual prohibition on the importation of all fiſh into their colonies in foreign veſſels. France, beſides theſe two bounties, gave a third of ten livres per quintal upon all fiſh caught by their fiſhermen and exported to foreign countries. Mr. Jenkinſon diſcanted on theſe bounties, which were extravagant almoſt to abſurdity, and proved, not only that the fiſheries of France were in a poor ſtate, but that ſhe was aware of the great importance of encouraging them as much as poſſible, and ſet no limits to the expence of doing ſo. It would, he ſaid, be our own faults, if we ſuffered our fiſheries to dwindle, and thoſe of France to out-rival us; and as one of our veſſels, from the ſuperior excellence of the utenſils employed in the fiſhery, and the ſuperior addreſs and intrepidity of our ſeamen, could catch twice as many fiſh as a French fiſhing boat, he knew of no way for them to come up with us, unleſs they debauched and enticed away our men, or got poſſeſſion of our fiſhing veſſels, and the utenſils uſed by us in the trade. He meant, therefore, to impoſe certain penalties, and provide certain regulations to prevent the ſale of any of our fiſhing veſſels, but to Britiſh fiſhers. Mr. Jenkinſon ſaid, the bounties he ſhould propoſe would amount to more than ſix or ſeven thouſand pounds, and that he ſhould not attempt to follow France in giving bounties on the export of our fiſh to foreign markets, becauſe to do that would coſt the nation one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds; a ſum ſo large that no perſon, he believed, would think it prudent to expend it in that way. Having added a few general remarks on the facts he had ſtated, he concluded with moving as a reſolution, "that it was the opinion of the committee, that "certain bounties be granted for the encouragement of the New-"foundland fiſhery."

As ſoon as the reſolution had been read by Mr. Gilbert, the chairman of the committee, Sir Grey Cooper roſe, not, he ſaid to object to the motion, but to declare his perfect concurrence in what the Right Hon. Gentleman had ſtated with all that preciſion and accuracy, the conſtant characteriſtic of a thorough knowledge of the ſubject. The bill of 1775, Sir Grey obſerved, was near expiring, and therefore he had expected that a new bill would be brought in. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he recollected, had taken a principal ſhare in preparing and conducting the exiſting bill through the Houſe, and at that time he had the benefit of the aſſiſtance of an Hon. Admiral, no longer a member of Parliament, who from long reſidence at Newfoundland, and a ſedulous inveſtigation into the nature of the fiſheries, was fully enabled to adviſe upon the ſubject. Undoubtedly, Sir Grey ſaid, the fiſheries were great and important concerns national; they deſerved every poſſible encouragement and ſupport, but moſt of all, that ancient ſtaple fiſhery of this kingdom, the fiſhery at Newfoundland; it was to be conſidered not merely as a ſource of riches and commerce, but of naval power and maritime ſtrength. He admired the magnificent queſtion lately put by a Right Hon. Gentleman in that Houſe, of "who ſhould ſet limits to the naval ſtrength of Great Britain?" The queſtion however was eaſily anſwered; the thing ſet its own limits; for it muſt be obvious to every man that it was to no purpoſe to expend vaſt ſums in building large ſhips of war, and encreaſing the number of our fleets, if we did not get men to man the ſhips with after they were built. Every means therefore of providing nurſeries for ſeamen ought to be carefully attended to by government and by that Houſe, and no means could ſurely be more certain and effectual for that purpoſe than encouraging our fiſheries.

Mr. Hopkins ſaid, he hoped when the bill to be founded on the reſolution was brought in, proper time would be allowed for thoſe who were chiefly concerned in the Newfoundland trade to make themſelves maſters of it, and conſider how far it would or would not prove injurious to their intereſts.

Captain Berkeley ſaid, he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman did not carry his ideas ſo far as to mean to enact, that thoſe who had expended ten or fifteen thouſand pounds in erecting houſes, ſtakes, and ſtages on the iſland of Newfoundland, were to be deprived of their property, and the buildings made common property, and free to the poſſeſſion of the firſt comers. If ſo, what man would venture to embark in a trade ſo manifeſtly injurious to his fortune? Mr. Berkeley produced a clauſe which he begged to ſubmit to the judgment of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and if he approved it, he ſaid, he would move it when the bill ſhould be in a committee.

Mr. Jenkinſon ſaid, that was by no means the moment to be diſcuſſing clauſes of a bill not yet before the Houſe, but he owned he had no conception of any houſes or ſtages uſed in the fiſhery coſting any thing like ten or fifteen thouſand pounds; he ſignified his determination as far as his own opinion went, that all buildings that were not actually employed in the fiſhery at the time, ſhould be free to the firſt comers.

The reſolution paſſed, and the report of it to be made this day.

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Some account of a motley coloured, or pyed negro girl and mulattoe boy, exhibited before the ſociety in the month of May, 1784, for their examination, from the hiſtory given of them by their owner.
Extract of a letter on an improved ſea compaſs.

By the Antelope Packet, Captain Kempthorne, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices.

V I E N N A, *April* 29.

WE are credibly informed, that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador has announced, that a rupture between Ruſſia and the Porte is on the eve of commencing. The laſt courier from Conſtantinople brought ſuch important diſpatches as occaſioned a council of ſtate extraordinary to be held, to which all her Majeſty's Miniſters were ſummoned. After the council broke up, a courier was diſpatched to M. Bulgakow, the Ruſſian Miniſter at Conſtatinople, with orders, it is ſuppoſed, to return immediately, without taking leave of the Grand Signior, and as ſecretly as poſſible.

A moſt atrocious murder was lately committed in the diſtrict of Piltzner. A butcher, in paſſing through a wood, found an infant in a cradle ſuſpended to a branch of a tree, with a note, requeſting whoever ſhould find the child to be careful of it, till circumſtances would permit its parents to reclaim it, and ſaying that 200 florins, left at the foot of the tree, would provide for its maintenance, and that the ſame ſum ſhould be annually depoſited there. After poſſeſſing himſelf of the money, this monſter of cruelty murdered the child, and cutting the body into pieces, gave them to be eaten by his own dogs. Heaven would not permit ſo horrid an act to remain concealed. Upon the unnatural villain's ſtopping at the next public houſe, in the preſence of many people, the two dogs diſcharged all the bony parts of the innocent victim, as the fingers, teeth, &c. in conſequence of which the murderer was immediately ſeized and ſecured in priſon.

L O N D O N, *May* 4.

A letter from Frankfort, dated April 17, ſays, 'We have received accounts from Naples, that on the 9th of March a ſevere earthquake happened again in Sicily, which had deſtroyed the whole diſtrict of Patti, beſides a great part of Melazzo, and all the new building at Meſſina.'

Extract of a letter from Algiers, via Gibraltar, March 29.

"The infectious diſorder with which this city had been ſo long afflicted, is at length happily ceaſed. The Dey loſt four children, among whom was Muſtapha Doley, a youth about ſixteen years old, of very promiſing parts. They continue to rebuild ſuch places as were damaged during the late ſiege, and to ſtrengthen the city on the ſea ſide with additional fortifications, the regency have ſtill diſputes with ſome naval powers."

May 10. By accounts from Conſtantinople, we learn that the ſame ferment ſtill reigns among the people, who are very violent in favor of Sultan Selim; and indeed it is gone ſo far, that the young Prince's conduct towards the Grand Signior, his uncle, is ſuch as would no doubt incur his indignation, if any thing could rouſe him from his lethargy; or probably he may fear the enthuſiaſm of the people in favor of his young nephew: In ſhort, thoſe who are well acquainted with the genius of the Turkiſh nation ſeem to think the ſtorm will ſoon burſt.

The American Miniſter flatly denies the charge of his being paid through the medium of the French Ambaſſador, as ſtated by Lord George Gordon, and challenges his Lordſhip, Mr. Grant, Mr. Tufts, Mr. Gray, and all the reſt of mankind, to lay before the public whatever intelligence, evidence, or colour of ſuſpicion which they have, or ſuppoſe, pretend, or imagine they have, to the contrary.

A letter from a gentleman at Madrid to a merchant in this city has the following article: The Dey of Algiers has already broke the truce with us; his cruizers ſtop almoſt every veſſel they meet with, and though they do not take them they generally plunder them of the principal part of their cargo, as they do the ſhips of every other power, except thoſe of your nation; but the Britiſh arms ſtrike terror to them, and make them fearful of offending. A complaint of their depredations is come from the merchants at Cadiz and other ports, which has been laid before the King and Council: What ſteps they intend to take is not known. The Americans, whom we had prevailed on to ſupply us with corn and flour, will no longer venture to come to any of our ports, as three of their ſhips have already been taken, and the crews are now in ſlavery.

May 11. A Dublin paper of May 5, has the following article: A gentleman who had been long at Baldivia, in South-America, lately arrived in this city (Mr. Mahon, a naturalized Spaniard) aſſerts, that when he left Cadiz on the 7th of April laſt, accounts were received there from the coaſt of Chili, that the native inhabitants were in commotion at Conception, Coquimbo, Villarica, St. Jago, and Imperial; that they continued the exceſſes of 1771, and murdered, without diſtinction, Spaniard, Negro and Indian. They add further, that the governor of Lima was defeated, and ſlain in the valley of Araves, while a large body of Chileſe beſieged Baldivia. This is attributed to emiſſaries from North-America.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 6.

"The Moors have left viſiting this place, for what reaſon we are not yet acquainted; however, it is a misfortune to the inhabitants here, becauſe proviſions are hereby very ſcarce, and conſequently very dear; however, the governor has taken care that the garriſon ſhall not want, they have plenty of ſtores, and the ſhips that run in for protection generally leave ſome freſh proviſions. It is expected that the governor will go to England this ſummer. The Mediterranean now ſwarms with pirates, and they are daily increaſing, ſo that trade is almoſt at a ſtand. A fleet of Portugueſe men of war are put in here to gain intelligence, they expect to be joined by ſeveral more, but at preſent it is not ſufficient force to drive the Barbarians into their ports."

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, April 24.

"The late troubles are now happily at an end, yet the Grand Signior has not been ſeen in public ſince, which gives riſe to a variety of reports: Among others, it is ſaid, he is about to reſign the Imperial diadem, which in this country is no other than a prelude to a premature death: His fate is the more regretted by many, as he has ſwayed the ſceptre with uncommon moderation."

May 26. Two Spaniſh frigates are arrived at Cadiz from Liſbon, with two millions of dollars, out of the San Pedro Alcantara, which already exceeds 390,000 of dollars.

H O U S E OF C O M M O N S, *May* 27.

Naturalization of American Ships.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland moved for leave to bring in a bill for entitling two ſhips, built in America, to the privileges of ſuch as are built in Great-Britain.

Mr. Jenkinſon objected to the motion, as eſtabliſhing a precedent altogether incompatible with the general operations of the navigation laws. He knew no nation or people on earth who were not entitled, at leaſt, to equal indulgence. And he objected to the bill on this obvious principle, that this country was not by any means under the leaſt obligation to confer any ſuch favour on the Americans.

Lord Advocate admitted, that theſe ſhips were built in America, but alledged, that moſt of the materials were the production of this country. And added, that the owners had built them on the faith of the royal declaration. He went a great length in the ſtatement of theſe particulars.

Mr. O. Thornton, Mr. Dempſter, and others, had a ſhare of the converſation; when the ſtrangers were ordered to clear the gallery, and a compromiſe took place.

Extract of a letter from New-York, March 31.

"Preſident Hancock has lately made a propoſal, which is now under conſideration, viz. to propoſe to all the United States, the adoption of a tontine, for immediately liquidating the reſpective debts incurred during the war, which alone can prevent the burdens falling on the nation. Foreigners are to be invited for ſubſcribers."

May 27. The letters brought by the laſt courier from Berlin, ſay, that the King of Pruſſia had been extremely ill on the 19th and 20th of laſt month; the 21ſt, in order to try what ſtrength he had left, he took an hour's ride and would accept of no aſſiſtance in coming off his horſe and getting to his apartment. But notwithſtanding this effort, the health of this great man is in the moſt critical ſtate. It is even feared, that a dropſy is already formed.

Another event, which involves conſiderations and intereſts of no leſs importance is alſo reported. It has been mentioned for two or three days paſt, that the Elector of Bavaria is again fallen ill, a circumſtance highly intereſting, from the revolutions which the death of this Prince muſt neceſſarily produce in Europe.

June 6. The negociators for peace between the Algerines and Americans have returned, without having effected their purpoſe, and even without any hopes of ſucceſs. M. Lom remains at Carthagena, and M. de Randal is arrived at Madrid.

June 8. Yeſterday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, died at his houſe at Sion, in the 74th year of his age, the moſt noble Hugh duke and earl of Northumberland, earl Percy, baron Warkworth and Louvaine, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the counties of Middleſex and Northumberland, and of the town and county of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, and baronet; who, with a moſt princely fortune, ſuſtained his exalted rank through life with the greateſt dignity, generoſity and ſplendor, and will ever be conſidered as one of the firſt characters of the age, of which he conſtituted ſo diſtinguiſhed an ornament. His grace's extenſive charities to the poor, his conſtant encouragement of literature and the polite arts, and his generous patronage of every kind of merit, make his death truly a public loſs, and will cauſe it to be long and ſincerely lamented.

By an order of council, dated February 15, 1786, purſuant to the powers contained in an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion of parliament (and further continued by an act paſſed the preſent ſeſſion, to April 5, 1787) for the better carrying on trade and commerce between the ſubjects of Great-Britain and the inhabitants of the United States of America, it is directed, That rice, the produce of the United States aforeſaid, imported directly from thence, ſince January 1, 1786, into any of the ports of this kingdom, and until further orders, may, on the importer's paying down the old ſubſidy, and giving bond for the payment of the remainder of the duties due thereon within eighteen months, be houſed under the King's locks in warehouſes appointed for that purpoſe.---But ſuch rice, being imported in manner and during the time aforeſaid, into the ports of London, Briſtol, Portſmouth, Cowes, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Falmouth, Pool, Whitehaven, Hull, Greenock and Port-Glaſgow, the importer may enter into bond for the payment of all the duties to which ſuch rice is ſubject; and if exported from thence, the bonds to be diſcharged, as is done with bonds for ſecuring the duties on tobacco.---And by a further order of council, the above regulations, &c. are extended to January 1, 1787, except previouſly counter-ordered.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 1.

"The Cardinal's examination and enlargement being a matter that not only intereſts Paris but all Europe, I would be to blame were I to neglect giving a circumſtantial detail of what took place on the occaſion.

"On the 19th of May, at eleven o'clock at night, Madam de la Motte and Madamoiſelle Oliva were transferred from the Baſtile to the public priſon; Villette was alſo brought thither loaded with irons. The day following at four in the morning, Sergent and Regnaut, tipſtaffs, went to the Baſtile for the immortal Comte de Caglioſtro; they put him into a hackney coach, and brought him to the Court-houſe, le Palais, Caglioſtro was in green embroidered with gold, his hair dreſſed *a la charolois*, hung down on his ſhoulders, and was tied at the end with an enormous bunch of party coloured ribbon; he wore very little powder. The Comte ſeemed perfectly compoſed; he was even ſeen laughing with the myrmidons of the law. He is a ſhort, well ſet man, about 5 feet 3 inches high. The Cardinal came in the Governor's coach at 6 o'clock, the blinds were up; the King's Lieutenant got out firſt, M. de L'unai followed him, they both handed his eminence out of the coach. The Prelate was dreſſed in a purple caſſock, and cloak lined with red, a cap and ſtockings of the ſame colour, he wore the enſign of the order of the Holy Ghoſt, he looked feeble, and leaned very much on his cane; he ſaluted the few people, about forty, that were in the Court. Horror was depicted in his countenance, and his eyes, full of tears, were ready to let them drop at every ſtep he made. Regnaut, the tipſtaff, met the Governor and Lieutenant at the top of the ſtair-caſe, and told the Cardinal that he might ſpeak to his counſel M. de Bonniers, for about four minutes before he appeared in preſence of his Judges. Villette was examined firſt, and ſtaid in court until about eleven. After him Madame de la Motte was called; this ungovernable female appeared with the greateſt *ſang froid* before the auguſt tribunal, ſole diſpoſer of her own deſtiny. Madamoiſelle Oliva was then called in, and after her the celebrated Comte. The two laſt were interrogated at the bar of the Court, but Madame de la Motte, and Villette underwent their trial ſeated on the ſellata (or ſtool on which great criminals ſit) the Cardinal was the laſt that appeared. His Eminence was ſhewn into the advocates bench, where there was an arm chair placed for him. The firſt Preſident informed him he was free to ſit, if he thought proper. The Prince thanked the Magiſtrate, and told him that he was not fatigued, and that the bench that was behind him would be ſufficient, if he found himſelf indiſpoſed. He left the Court at four in the afternoon, after having remained an hour and a half before his judges. When his eminence came out, a numerous audience ſhouted applauſe, and he then ſaw by himſelf that the nation was not againſt him. The Court immediately broke up. The Prelate was reconducted with Caglioſtro to the Baſtile, where they ſlept, the others remaining in the public priſon. In ſhort, yeſterday, the 31ſt of May, the Cardinal's enemies found themſelves ſadly diſappointed. The Magiſtrates were all aſſembled at ſix o'clock in the morning: what with re-examining the deſpoſitions, and confronting of witneſſes, &c. it was half paſt ſeven o'clock in the evening before the houſe broke up; at that moment the Cardinal retired from the bar.---At five in the morning of the 31ſt, the Rohan family paid their reſpect to the Judges; they had the Prince of Conde and the Duke de Bournbon, then followed the Marechal de Soubize, the Princeſs de Marſau, Prince Ferdinand, the Duke and Dutcheſs de Mont-Baton, the Comteſſe de Brinon, the Princes de Lambeſe and de Vaudemont. After the houſe roſe, the Preſident, Ormeſſion, and M. Tiron, ſet off immediately to inform his Majeſty of the reſult of the trial. The King waited their arrival at Bagatelle. The arret was at length iſſued at three quarters after nine in the evening. The following is the tenor of it:

Monſ. le Cardinal---acquitted and diſcharged.

Madame de la Motte---to be whipped, branded on the ſhoulders, and impriſoned for life.

Madamoiſelle d'Oliva---baniſhed from Court.

Count Caglioſtro---acquitted and diſcharged.

Villete---perpetual baniſhment from the kingdom.

Le Memoire Madame de la Motte---ſuppreſſed as containing falſe calumnies.

"When this judgement was announced, the public, as if with one voice, cried out *bravo! bravo! bien juge! bien juge!* ſo that this affair, which has ſo long kept all Europe in ſuſpence, is finally concluded."

A Cabinet meeting was ſummoned at St. James's, to conſider ſpecifically on ſome plan for the employment of the felons, whoſe numbers increaſe too much every year to render it ſafe for keeping them in England; ſeveral propoſals have been made: That of ſending them in ſmall detachments to the garriſons in the Weſt-Indies, &c. is ſaid to be reſolved on, after the plan of one of the Cabinet, who has drawn a ſcheme, regulating the quota which it is imagined might be ſent without hazard to Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, Jamaica, and all the Leeward iſlands; as alſo to the Britiſh ſettlements in Africa, in which laſt they are not deſigned to be employed as ſoldiers, as heretofore, but in another way, in the commercial and inland trade.

D U B L I N, *April* 27.

The public are cautioned againſt a new method of *ſwindling* practiſed by ſome Engliſh ſharpers in the north, who write to gentlemen to know the prices of particular articles they deal in, which requires but a few lines in anſwer, when they cut off the remainder of the paper, only reſerving the name of the merchant, which is left as his endorſement, and on the other ſide draw a bill of exchange on London or Dublin, which on the credit of ſaid indorſement, is with the greateſt eaſe negociated.

K I N G S T O N *(Jamacia) May* 31.

On Friday laſt, an American ſloop, laſt from Aux Cayes, and commanded by a Capt. Potter, was ſeized at St. Ann's Bay, by -------- Papley, Eſq; Collector for that port. She is not likely to prove a very great prize, as ſhe had been in there at anchor two days before ſhe was ſeized; during which time the Captain, we are informed, had diſpoſed of the major part of her cargoe, conſiſting of lumber, fiſh, and ſome brandy.

P R O V I D E N C E, *(Rhode-Iſland) July* 6,

A veſſel arrived here from the Weſt-Indies, is ordered by her owners to Virginia, in conſequence of the paper emiſſion of this ſtate; which were the merchants to receive on its preſent plan, would inevitably ruin them; an abolition of the tender, a reduction of the ſum, and contracting the period of its redemption, would perhaps ſave the money from a total extinction as a currency; 'tis certain compulſative meaſures will never eſtabliſh it.

July 8. Tueſday laſt being the anniverſary of the commencement of the year of the independence of the United States of America, was celebrated here in a manner ſuitable to the happy occaſion.

July 13. It was curious, ſays a correſpondent, to go through the ſtreets of this town yeſterday, when the late Act of the General Aſſembly took place, impoſing 100l. as a fine upon every perſon who ſhould refuſe to receive the new Paper Money, for any goods he ſhould offer for ſale, or ſhould do any "*overt Act*" for depreciating of it:---One might ſee all ſorts of faces---the long face---the ſour face---the diſappointed face---the diſcontented face---the inquiſitive face---ſome wavering faces---a few determined faces---ſome leering faces---ſome wiſe faces---ſome confounded faces---but a very few pleaſant faces----All had their different feelings, and could Hogarth have been here to have drawn the picture it would be truly tragi-comical.---For the truth is, there is the greateſt ſtagnation of buſineſs ever known here in a time of peace, and no man knows whence his relief is to come.---What a bleſſing to a people is a juſt, a wiſe, and a prudent government, that every man may ſit down under his own vine and fig-tree, and have none to make him afraid!

N E W - Y O R K, *July* 20.

We learn that all the ſtates, except Delaware, are now repreſented in Congreſs; the important buſineſs of the nation, which has been delayed until this time, in expectation of a full repreſentation of the ſtates, will now receive a deciſion.

A letter from Liſbon mentions, "that inſurance on American bottoms has been obtained at three per cent. owing to the Portugueſe fitting out ſome veſſels to protect their trade againſt thoſe neſts of pirates from the Barbary coaſt."

Extract of a letter from one of the beſt men in the world, and a conſtant friend of America, in London, to a correſpondent in Boſton.

"I fear as you do, that we have entertained too high expectations from the American revolution. There are however, among many diſcouraging circumſtances, ſome that are very encouraging. I have been lately charmed with a declaration of the Legiſlature of Virginia, on the ſubject of intellectual and religious liberty. Mr. Jefferſon has lately been in London, and I admire his wiſdom and liberality. The influence of ſuch men, as the *Adams's*, *Franklin*, *Jay*, *Bowden*, &c. &c. cannot but produce the happieſt effects.

"Our meaſures are becoming more and more *hoſtile* to the trade of America. *This*, though the worſt of policy in *us*, may prove a great advantage to the United States, by checking their rage for foreign finery, and leading them to ſeek *true independence*, by ſupplying their wants within themſelves. When will the world ſee a people ſo wiſe as to prefer *real* to *artificial* wealth; ſimplicity of manners to the refinements of luxury, and a well-guarded internal happineſs, to the ſplendor of commerce, arts, arms and dominion?

"I ſhall take care to convey your letters to the ſociety for conſtitutional information. *Dr. Jebb* is dead, and by his death this world has loſt one of the beſt men that ever lived. The letter directed to him I ſhall convey to his ſorrowful widow."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *July* 26.

Advices from Liſbon, dated the 9th of March, ſay, "The divers ſtill continune with the greateſt alacrity and ſucceſs to recover the treaſure from the wreck of the Spaniſh ſhip at Peniche. On the 7th of this month a young Neapolitan mariner, of 23 years of age, was engaged in the above ſervice, and proves to be a moſt courageous ſwimmer and diver; he alone, in a very ſhort time after he began his buſineſs at Peniche, ſaved treaſure to the amount of one million and half of piaſtres, and of courſe had the moſt advantageous offers to engage him to ſtay till all was ſaved; and he is in conſequence to have, beſides large daily pay and good keeping, a half per cent. on all the treaſure he may ſave.----Thus this young man will moſt probably ſoon make a handſome fortune, and which indeed his courage and ſkill entitles him to."

The legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland have appointed Jabez Bowen, eſquire, and colonel Samuel Ward, commiſſioners; who in a cenvention of ſuch commiſſioners as have been, or may be appointed by the other ſtates in the Union, are "to take into conſideration the trade of the United States, to examine the relative ſituation and trade of the ſaid ſtates, to conſider how far an uniform ſyſtem in their commercial regulations may be neceſſary to their common intereſt, and their permanent harmony, and to report to the ſeveral ſtates ſuch an act relative to this great object, as when unanimouſly ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congreſs aſſembled effectually to provide for the ſame.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Weſtern Country, dated on the waters of the Shanangoe, June 25, 1786.

"The heavy rains and high freſhes about the latter end of May prevented our waggon getting to Pittſburgh as ſoon as I expected, by at leaſt two weeks, which retarded our buſineſs---however, we began to extend the line on Monday laſt, and are going on with the buſineſs without interruption.

"On my arrival at Pittſburgh the report of the hoſtile diſpoſition of the Indians, appeared not only unfavourable but dangerous for us to proceed to buſineſs. I found a number of Indians of different nations aſſembled there; and after ſome days enquiry and deliberation, I got an interpreter to inform them, that I wiſhed to talk with their principal Indians---the next day I was informed that two chiefs and ſeveral men of them were then waiting my pleaſure, to hold a council. I then explained the buſineſs I was ſent on by the great men of Pennſylvania, and requeſted them to tell me candidly whether their nations had any objections to our running the boundary lines of the ſtate. They informed me that they had no objection, and that the Indians were diſpoſed to peace, and the two chiefs and four of the men would follow us, and aſſiſt us with meat, &c.---Since our arrival in the woods we have met with eighteen Indians, in different parties, hunting---they alſo inform us, that we need not be under any apprehenſions of danger from the Indians.----You will no doubt be ſurpriſed to find my account, of the diſpoſition of the Indians, ſo different from the common report; but a further confirmation that they have no intentions of going to war with us at preſent is, their induſtry in planting Indian corn on the Shanangoe, French creek ſettlements, &c. ſo convenient to our ſettlements: Alſo, they are diſperſed all over this country in ſmall hunting parties, and diſcover a ſociable, friendly diſpoſition to our people, wherever they meet them, which would not be the caſe did they intend to commit hoſtilities."

Extract of a letter from Cowes (Iſle of Wight) May 4.

"The Pigou, Sutton, from Charleſton, with rice, is now diſcharging her cargo at this port, in order to clean and ſhift it; this is the firſt of the kind ſince the Carolina trade left this place, which is about eleven years ago."

The Shelburne packet, Capt. Bull, which ſailed from New-York in March laſt, was not arrived at Falmouth when the June packet came away, nor had any accounts been received of her ſafety; ſo that it is feared ſhe has foundered at ſea. She had ſpecie on board to the amount of 35,000l. ſterling.

His Britannic Majeſty's packet Portland, Sampſon Spargo, Eſquire, commander, will ſail with the mail from New York, for Falmouth, on Wedneſday, the 2d of Auguſt next.

The act of the ſtate of New-York, granting the continental impoſt, having been referred to a committee of Congreſs, the committee, after making a number of remarks on the act, ſubmit a reſolution, purporting, that the act ſo eſſentially varies from the ſyſtem of impoſt recommended by Congreſs in April 1783, that it cannot be conſidered as a compliance with the ſame. The report of the committee was under the conſideration of Congreſs on the firſt inſtant.

At a meeting of the *American Philoſophical Society*, in one of the chambers of the Univerſity, on the 21ſt inſtant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Members of the ſaid Society.

Honorable Robert Morris, Eſquire.

Jonathan Hoge, Eſquire, member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania.

George Clymer, Eſquire, member of the General Aſſembly.

William Temple Franklin, Eſquire.

Mr. Samuel Vaughan, junr.

Reverend John Andrews, D. D. principal of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Academy.

Mr. Charles W. Peale.

Mr. Robert Edge Pine.

Dr. Benjamin Duffield.

Dr. John Morris.

William Rawle, Eſquire.

Le Duke de Rochefoucault, of the Academy of Sciences.

Monſ. le Marquis de Condorcet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences.

Monſ. Le Roy, member of the Academy.

Abbe Soulavie.

Dr. Ingenhauſz, of Vienna, Phyſician to the Emperor.

Monſ. Gaſtellier, Doctor of Phyſic at Montargis, member of ſeveral Academies.

Monſ. Grivel, author of ſeveral works.

Monſ. Charles, Lecturer in Experimental Philoſophy, and one of the firſt Æronauts.

Monſ. Cabanis, a Phyſician.

Monſ. le Veillard.

Monſ. Hubert Gerbier, Doctor of Phyſic, in the ſervice of Monſieur the King's brother.

Monſ. Feutry, a Mechanician, and writer on various ſubjects.

Torenz Crell, M. D. of Helmſtead in Brunſwick, member of moſt European Academies.

Count de Caſhlione, Knight of the order of St. Stephen, Milan; now in Philadelphia.

Dr. Noel, of Paris,

Le Chevalier Gronchon, of Paris.

Richard Kirmam, Eſquire, F. R. S. of London.

Mr. John Whitehurſt, F. R. S. of London.

Mr. Benjamin Vaughan, of Jeffery-ſquare, London.

Dr. James Beattie, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Aberdeen.

Dr. Thomas Percival,) of Mancheſter.
Dr. Thomas Henry,)

Reverend Charles H. Wharton, D. D. of New-Caſtle, in the Delaware State.

Thoſe Members who are reſident in this city, are requeſted to ſend to the Treaſurer, Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquire, for their certificates, which will be ready to be delivered by Monday next.

In the American Philoſophical Society, July 21ſt.

On motion.---It is propoſed to ſell the ſociety's lot of ground in Arch-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of forwarding the building now begun in Fifth-ſtreet, for the uſe of this ſociety: this is referred to the conſideration of the next meeting. Mean while,

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to receive propoſals from perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe the ſaid lot.

Ordered, That Samuel Vaughan, Francis Hopkinſon, and Samuel Miles, Eſquires, be the committee for that purpoſe.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL MAGAW, Secretary.

Any perſon diſpoſed to treat reſpecting the purchaſe of the abovementioned lot, is requeſted to apply to any one of the committee.

The lot is on Arch-ſtreet, next to Mr. Rittenhouſe's obſervatory-----is 40 feet front upon Arch-ſtreet, and 306 feet deep, to Cherry-alley.

Sunday died in this city, Mr. Hugh Roberts, in the 83d year of his age.

Lately died at New-London in Connecticut, Mr. Samuel Swaddle, aged 102 years.

On Saturday, the 15th inſtant, were executed at Burlington, purſuant to their ſentence, Felix Hammel and William Mulone, for robbing and cutting off the right hand of William Tyrrel, near Mount-holly.

As the ſeaſon for making a jelly of black-berries is approaching, it may be proper to communicate the following account of its very remarkable efficacy in that dreadful diſorder the gravel and ſtone:---A gentleman, who for many years was afflicted with this terrible complaint, was perſuaded to take every night going to bed the quantity of a large nutmeg of this pleaſant medicine: the effects of which was, that the ſtone was broken in pieces, and voided in granuels, ſome of them nearly the ſize of pepper-corns, manifeſtly appearing to be portions of a much larger ſubſtance. The gentleman, though more then four-ſcore, is now enabled to diſcharge theſe ſtony particles without much difficulty, and finds no other inconvenience than a frequent irritation to make water.----To make the jelly, take black-berries, before they are quite ripe, when turned red, pick them and put them in a pot, tie them up cloſe, and put them in a kettle of water; let them ſtand over a fire till they are reduced to a pulp, then ſtrain them, and to a pint of juice put a pound of powdered ſugar; boil it to a jelly and put it up for uſe.

Northumberland county, July 5th, 1786.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of American independence; the inhabitants of the towns of Sunbury and Northumberland, and the country adjacent, aſſembled on the point of the iſland, at the confluence of the two great branches of Suſquehanna, in view of both towns, where they dined together on an elegant cold collation prepared for the day. Col. JOHN BULL was unanimouſly placed upon the Wheat-Sack; and the following patriotic toaſts were drank, under a well-conducted and lively diſcharge of cannon. Every foreign conſideration being laid aſide, they all united in happy harmony to ſwell the triumphant ſong in grateful commemoration of that day which fixed the liberties of America for ever.

1. Our Glorious Independence.
2. The Honorable the Congreſs of the United States of America.
3. The King and Queen of France.
4. Our illuſtrious Patriot and Hero, the Friend of Mankind, Liberty and Laws, His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON.
5. The Memory of thoſe Heroes who have fallen in the mighty conteſt for American Freedom and Glory.
6. The Philoſopher and Stateſman His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. Preſident of the State of Pennſylvania.

Eripuit cælo fulmen ſceptrumque Tyrannis.

7. The Society of the Cincinnati.
8. The Miniſters Plenipotentiary of America.
9. The Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.
10. The American Allies.
11. May the United States be as proſperous in Peace, as they were ſucceſsful in War.
12. May America be governed by thoſe who *dare* be honeſt in the worſt of times.
13. The illuſtrious *living* Patriots who have glorioſly aſſiſted with their Heads, their Hearts or their Hands, in building up the ASTONISHING FABRIC of AMERICAN INDEPEDENCE.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

THURSDAY, April 6, 1786. A. M.

The report of the committee, read March 25th, on the petition of Alexander M'Clean, was read the ſecond time, and adopted as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom was referred the petition of Alexander M'Clean, as alſo the letter from the Surveyor-General relative to the ſaid petition, report----

That they have attended to the ſaid petition and letter, and the ſum of fifty-nine pounds and four ſhillings for ſurveying the reſerved tracts of ſix thouſand acres, charged by ſaid Alexander M'Clean, is ſomewhat leſs than what is allowed by law for ſurveying an equal quantity in the depreciation land, and the ſervice appears to be compleat in itſelf.

Your committee are alſo of opinion, that as the petitioner performed the ſervice in running the northern boundary and meridian line by the expreſs orders of the Surveyor General, and as the running thoſe lines appears to have been neceſſary to fix the boundary of the diſtricts of the depreciation land, and no proviſion being made by law for the payment of the petitioner, and it appears to your committee, by the charge of the ſaid Mr. M'Clean, that he ſpent twenty-four days in performing ſaid ſervice,

Your committee offer the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That   per day be allowed him for running ſaid line, and that fifty-nine pounds four ſhillings be allowed him for ſurveying, draughting and returning the ſix thouſand acres for the uſe of the ſtate; and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to authoriſe the Supreme Executive Council to draw on the ſtate treaſurer in favour of Alexander M'Clean for the ſum aforeſaid, as a compenſation for the above ſervice.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Watts, Rittenhouſe and Smilie, be the committee for the purpoſes contained in the foregoing reſolution.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the bill, entituled "An Act for incorporating the city of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

The bill, entituled "An Act for the preſent relief and future endowment of Dickinſon College, in the borough of Carliſle, and county of Cumberland, in this ſtate, and for reſerving part of the unappropriated lands belonging to the ſtate, as a fund for the endowment of public ſchools, agreeably to the forty-fourth ſection of the conſtitution of this commonwealth," was read the third time; and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

Adjourned until half paſt three o'clock, P. M.

Eodem Die. P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition from Joſeph Gardner was read, praying to be appointed Regiſter of Wills, &c. and Recorder of Deeds for the county of Cheſter. Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, read April 3d, on the petition of William Tharp, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

The committee, to whom was referred the letter from the Chairman of the Honorable Congreſs, with its encloſures, made by their Chairman a verbal report, viz.

That they have fully conſidered the matters referred to them, and are unanimouſly of opinion, that this Houſe ſhould, upon the preſent occaſion, act conſiſtently with the conduct of former Aſſemblies in ſupport of fœderal meaſures, and the recommendations of Congreſs of April 18th, 1783, for eſtabliſhing a general impoſt and ſupplementary funds for twenty-five years, for the payment of the principal and intereſt of the foreign and domeſtic debts due by the United States: Therefore,

The committee are unanimouſly of opinion, that the bill, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for levying a duty on certain enumerated articles, and an impoſt of five per centum, &c." be forthwith enacted into a law, as a full compliance, on the part of Pennſylvania, with the fœderal ſyſtem of finance, propoſed in the ſaid requiſition of Congreſs by their act of April 18th, 1783.

The bill, entituled "An Act for dividing Mulberry ward, in the city of Philadelphia, into two ſeparate wards, was read the the third time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe this forenoon, reported a bill, entituled "An Act to alter and amend an act, entituled "An Act to encourage and protect the manufactures of this ſtate, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them," which was read the firſt time, and Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe this forenoon, reported a bill, entituled "An Act for recompenſing Alexander M'Clean, Eſquire, for ſundry public ſervices done by him in ſurveys made on the lands within this ſtate, on the northweſt ſide of the river Ohio, which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, read April 3d, on the petition of Corporal John Shaw, was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom was referred the caſe of Corporal John Shaw, recommended by the Supreme Executive Council, report----

That having beſtowed the proper conſideration on the meſſage of Council, and the certificates accompanying it, they are of opinion, that the ſaid Shaw being diſabled in the public ſervice, he ought to be relieved by the public bounty; but as that bounty is limited by the terms of the ſubſiſting laws to ſoldiers of the late fœderal army, and to militia men of this ſtate, in neither of which capacities he is entituled to claim, ſome new legiſlative proviſion becomes neceſſary for his relief, and which ought in reaſon to extend to all ſuch as are or may be in ſimilar circumſtances.

They therefore recommend the following reſolution:

That a committee be appointed to bring in a ſupplement to the act, entituled "An Act for the relief of officers, ſoldiers and ſeamen, who in the courſe of the late war have been wounded or otherwiſe diſabled in the ſervice of this ſtate, or of the United States, in order to extend the ſame relief to officers ande ſoldiers of any troops, which have or may be raiſed for the ſervice of the ſtate ſince the late war.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Clymer, Creigh and Todd, be a committee, for the purpoſes contained in the foregoing reſolution.

The bill, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for levying a duty on certain enumerated articles, and an impoſt of five per centum ad valorem, &c. &c." was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act to regulate the fiſheries in the rivers Delaware and Lehigh, and for the preſervation of the fiſh in the ſaid rivers;" and having fully debated the ſame by paragraphs,

Ordered, That it be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

On motion, Ordered, That Griffith Evans have leave to withdraw his petition preſented April 4th.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

FRIDAY, April 7, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A letter from John Hannum, Eſq; member of this Houſe, was read, praying leave to reſign his ſeat; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That his reſignation be accepted.

On motion, Ordered, That the member who preſented the petition of Jonathan Morris, jun. April 4th, have leave to withdraw the ſame.

The committee of accounts made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from John Hannum was read, praying to be appointed Regiſter of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds, for the county of Cheſter. Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Houſe proceeded to the election of a Regiſter of Wills and for granting Letters of Adminiſtration, and Recorder of Deeds, for the county of Cheſter, in the place of the late John Beaton, Eſq; deceaſed, and the ballots being taken, it appeared that Perſifor Frazer, Eſquire, was duly elected.

The bill, entituled "An Act for recompenſing Alexander M'Clean, Eſquire, for ſundry public ſervices done by him in ſurveys made on the lands within this ſtate, on the northweſt ſide of the river Ohio," was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

The report of the committee, read April 6th, on the petition of Edward Stiles, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

An addreſs and memorial from the committee of Manufacturers and Mechanics, in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, was read, ſuggeſting divers alterations in the bill, entituled "An Act to encourage and protect the manufactures of this ſtate, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them."

Ordered to lie on the table.

[To be continued.]

On *FRIDAY* next,
Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general
Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

A SILVER WATCH STOLEN.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Heidelberg townſhip, Berks county, an old SILVER WATCH, made for a repeater, but has the repeating works taken away, the inſide caſe is ſilver, maker's name (Berry) of London; on the inſide caſe the letters R. M. are engraved in a cypher, and on the out-ſide caſe W. C. likewiſe in a cypher. Whoever returns ſaid watch to the Printers hereof, or to John Keims, watchmaker, in the borough of Reading, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Reading, July 13, 1786. WILLIAM CATHERS.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 2d of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a two ſtory brick Meſſuage and Lot of Land, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, between Pine and Cedar (or South) ſtreet, and oppoſite to Lombard-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Front-ſtreet 17 feet, and in length or depth 61 feet; bounded northward by a public alley or cartway, leading from ſaid Front-ſtreet to Pine-ſtreet; eaſtward by a lot of land late of Alexander Hall; ſouthward by James Mutter's ground, and weſtward by ſaid Front-ſtreet; ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 27 Spaniſh milled dollars and 18-90ths, in two equal payments yearly, the one in May, the other in September, to Samuel Powel, Eſquire. Alſo a certain yearly ground-rent of 34 Spaniſh milled dollars, or value thereof, in lawful money of Pennſylvania, charged on, and iſſuing out of a lot of land, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in length 66 feet, contiguous to the lot herein before deſcribed; bounded weſtward by the ſame, ſouthward by ground of Samuel Powel, Eſq; eaſtward by Penn-ſtreet, and northward by ſaid public alley; taken in execution, and ſold as the property of David Clark, and Mary his wife, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of Auguſt next, the following Lots of GROUND, viz.

No. 1. Situate on the northeaſterly ſide of the Wiſſahiccon road, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Richard Wiſter, William Henry, Eſq; and Jacob Melcher; containing two acres and 100 perches.

No. 2. Situate in Kenſington, on the north ſide of Queen-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid, containing in breadth 90 feet, and in length or depth 786 feet; bounded by the back ends of Hanover-ſtreet lots, by Prime-ſtreet, by ground allotted to Jacob Melcher, and by Queen-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Lettis Hooper, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Nottingham Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, laſt night, a bay HORSE, about 15 and half hands high, riſing 5 years old, ſhod all round, a large white ſpot on his near eye. Alſo a new ſilver watch, with a ſilver chain, and a ſmall crack in the chryſtal. The thief is about 5 feet 10 inches high, Roman noſe, long hair tied, about 30 years of age; had on a white corded waiſtcoat and breeches, old beaver hat; took with him a new pair of red and blue trowſers, pieced at the bottom. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ISRAEL REYNOLDS. ¶ July 15, 1786.

WHEREAS SUSANNAH STOCK, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board; this is therefore to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. July 26, 1786. ¶ HENRY STOCK.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold by

ELEAZER OSWALD,

(Price One Quarter of a Dollar)

An ORATION,

To commemorate the INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES of NORTH-AMERICA, Delivered at the Reformed Calviniſt Church, in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1786, and publiſhed at the requeſt of the *Pennſylvania Society* of the *Cincinnati*.

BY MAJOR W. JACKSON.

Receiver-General's Office,

JULY 18, 1786.

IN conſequence of further inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, from the Supreme Executive Council, NOTICE is hereby given: That purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." The following 36 CITY LOTS, on the north ſide of High or Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Eighth-ſtreets from Schuylkill, to wit, No. 1793 to 1828, incluſive, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of Auguſt next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day.

Conditions of Sale---Gold or ſilver money, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, depreciation certificates, or other certificates of debts due by this ſtate, on which intereſt is receivable at the treaſury of this commonwealth, will be received in payment. The whole purchaſe money to be paid within 60 days after ſale. A plan of the above lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe aforeſaid.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Rec. Gen.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain frame Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, formerly in the townſhip of Wicacoa, now called the diſtrict of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 19 feet and a half, and extending that breadth weſtward, between lot No. 31, aſſigned to Charles Maſſey and Ann his wife, and lot. No. 33, aſſigned to Samuel Maſſey and Lætitia his wife, and lot No. 35. aſſigned to Thomas Pryor; containing in length, on the north ſide thereof, 126 feet, and on the ſouth ſide 127 feet; ſubject to the yearly rent or ſum of 26 Spaniſh milled pieces of eight and 2-3 parts of a piece of eight, and to the payment of the yearly taxes thereon; taken in execution as the property of Edward Almond, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick HOUSE, and KITCHEN, and lot of GROUND thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, being about 18 feet 6 inches front on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 60 feet in depth, bounded eaſtward by Capt. Park's houſe and lot, ſouthward by Shippen-ſtreet, &c. this and the adjacent houſe and lot is ſubjdct to a groundrent of 9l. 10s. ſterling per annum; taken in execution, and ſold as part of the eſtate of Joſeph Falconer, late deceaſed, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 29th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituated in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and bounded on the north 83 feet by land of Chriſtopher Hood, on the eaſt 15 feet by land of Timothy Pickering, Eſq; and 3 feet by an alley, on the ſouth 80 feet by land of Peter Bonaventure D'Artois, and on the weſt 18 feet by Second-ſtreet; taken in execution, as the property of George Jeſſro, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 29th inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and bounded on the north 86 feet by land of Timothy Pickering, Eſq; on the eaſt by land of ſaid Timothy Pickering, on the ſouth 83 feet by land of George Jeſſro, and on the weſt by Second-ſtreet; taken in execution as the property of Chriſtopher Hood, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 29th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of Jones's 18 feet alley, and bounded on the north ſide thereof 54 feet and 2 inches (alſo by a 3 feet alley) on the eaſt 18 feet and 2 inches by ------ Jones's 18 feet alley, on the ſouth 54 feet and 2 inches by land of Benjamin Smith, and on the weſt 18 feet and 1 inch by land of Peter Bonaventure D. Artois; taken in execution as the property of Chriſtopher Koppler, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 15th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock afternoon, a valuable PLANTATION, of about 120 acres of exceeding good land, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, adjoining the great road leading from Wilmington to Cheſter, ſix miles from each place, and bounding on Delaware river, on which is a good two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and a never-failing well of exceeding good water, a good barn and ſtabling, 10 acres of meadow, and about 40 of woodland. Said plantation commands a beautiful proſpect of the river Delaware, and alſo lays very convenient for hauling mud for manure. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ JOHN BUCKLEY.

Any perſon in Philadelphia, wiſhing for information in regard to the above farm, may apply to Kaighn and Attmore.

CAME to the plantation of JACOB JOHNSON, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Red Lion, a roan HORSE, branded D. L. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away. †

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet, *for the Benefit of ſundry Corporations and Societies, inſtituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceaſed Clergymen,*

The BOOK of

COMMON PRAYER,

And ADMINISTRATION of the

SACRAMENTS,

And other

RITES and CEREMONIES,

As reviſed and propoſed to the Uſe

OF

The Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,

At a Convention of the ſaid CHURCH in the States of

NEW-YORK,
NEW-JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,
DELAWARE,
MARYLAND,
VIRGINIA,
and
SOUTH-CAROLINA,

Held in *Philadelphia*, from *Sept.* 27th to *Oct.* 7th, 1785.

TO BE LETT,

PART of a HOUSE, with the uſe of the kitchen and garden, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet. Enquire of he PRINTERS.

CAME into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the 8th inſtant, a ſmall black HORSE, near 13 hands high, ſhod before, and branded on the near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN HIBBERD.

Darby, the 6th Month 10th, 1786. ¶

Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, July 9, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named RICHARD CARVIN, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on when he went away a ſhort jacket with metal buttons, a felt hat, a pair of new ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them, carried with him one ſhirt and a pair of trowſers; his hands are very full of warts: Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ||

CHARLES BOYLES.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. Mifflin's place, near the two mile ſtone, on Germantown road, about 7 weeks ago, a brown COW, with black ſtreaks, a white face, and the top of her horns ſawed off. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 15, 1786. ¶ GEORGE DEAMER.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

RESOLVED, *June* 27, 1786.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Appeals be, and hereby are authoriſed and directed, in every cauſe which has been or may be brought before them, to ſuſtain appeals and grant rehearings or new trials of the ſame, wherever juſtice or right may in their opinion require it: Provided that an order for a rehearing or new trial ſhall in no inſtance ſuſpend the execution of the firſt ſentence, if the party in whoſe favour it may have been ſhall give ſatisfactory ſecurity for the payment of ſuch coſts and damages as the Court on rehearing the cauſe and reverſing the decree may think proper to award; and that the ſaid Judges be entitled to ten dollars per day during the time they ſhall attend the ſitting of the ſaid Courts, and including the time they ſhall be neceſſarily employed in travelling to and from the ſame.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Court aſſemble at the City of New-York on the firſt Monday of November next, for the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

⁂ The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to re-publiſh the above Reſolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all perſons concerned.

FOR SALE,

In Penn-ſtreet, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter cheſts, of the laſt importation from China,
French cambricks and lawns, ſilks and ſattins,
Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves,
Gold lace, India and French chintzes and callicoes,
Italian ſilks, ſilk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas,
Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c.
Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes,
Marble chimney pieces, ſlabs and paving tiles,
Zant currants in barrels,
Roll brimſtone in boxes,
Old Martinique coffee in bags,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each,
Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines.

May 6, 1786.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Newlin and Weſt Bradford townſhips, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 9th inſtant, two native Iriſh ſervant men, who have been about ten months in the country, one of them named PATRICK ROE, a taylor by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a round faced thick well ſet fellow, of a down look and fair complexion, with ſhort dark coloured buſhy hair, has a ſlow hobbling gait, one of his ancle bones is ſomewhat larger than the other, the ſkin on the inſide of his hands is at preſent much ruffled or worn; had on an old ſhirt and pair of trowſers, both of them patched, a linen waiſtcoat, and a brown coloured cloth coatee, an old wool hat, and an old pair of ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, but will probably partake with his companion. The other named THOMAS BUTLER, about 19 or 20 years of age, by trade a weaver, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, round faced, thick and well ſet, has a great faultering in his ſpeech, and a remarkeble ſcar on the great toe of his right foot; had on, and took with him, three ſhirts of home ſpun flaxen linen, four pair of tow trowſers, ſtriped of a copperas colour, two old wool hats, and one half worn caſtor, the lining of which was looſe, a brown coatee of home ſpun cloth, with wooden buttons, and two double breaſted linſey waiſtcoats. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Eight Dollars for either of them.

July 11, 1786. ¶

CALEB PEIRCE,
JOHN YOUNG.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet,

A SERMON,

Delivered in CHRIST-CHURCH, on the 21ſt Day of *June*, 1786, at the opening of the

CONVENTION OF THE

Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,

In the ſtates of *New-York*, *New-Jerſey*, *Pennſylvania*, *Delaware*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, and *South-Carolina*.

By the Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. and Rector of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia.

BANK of *North-America*.

JULY 1, 1786.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the STOCKHOLDERS, or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the tenth inſtant.

MILL STONES.

FRENCH BURS, of various ſizes,

FOR SALE BY

Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. § 6 w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 24th of June laſt, an Iriſh SERVANT MAN, named John Bohannon about 22 years of age, has dark hair, ſomewhat curled, freſh coloured, marked with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on when he went away a dark brown cloth coat with white metal buttons, the pockets inſide, a jacket, the fore parts of which are ſtriped cotton, the hind parts linen, Nankeen breeches, a home made flax ſhirt, white cotton ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes with braſs buckles, a white wool hat, ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, has loſt one of his fore upper teeth which ſhews very remarkable, it is ſuppoſed he is protected by John Armſtrong, innkeeper in Second-ſtreet below the Draw-bridge, as ſaid Armſtrong offered to buy his time after he was run away, and alſo brought ſaid ſervant to this country. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

GEGRGE HEPPLER,

Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, July 3d, 1786.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

WAS taken up, on the 14th ult. by the ſubſcriber, in Straſburg townſhip, 4 miles from the Gap-Tavern, a light grey horſe, with an old ſaddle ſeated with buckſkin, and a double rein bridle; ſuppoſed to be the ſame advertiſed by John Pyewell, in the Pennſylvania Gazette. The owner is requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away.

Straſburg townſhip,
3d July, 1786. †

JAMES KENNEY.

FISHER and ROBERTS,

At their Store, on the South ſide of Market-ſtreet Wharff, have for Sale, on the loweſt terms, by wholeſale or retail,

OLD Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India and New-England Rum; old Coniac Brandy; beſt Holland Gin; Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Fayall Wines; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Souchong Tea of the firſt Quality; Bohea Ditto; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Pepper; Ginger; Alſpice; Muſtard; Sweet Oil; Olives; Indigo; beſt Jar Raiſins; Currants; coarſe and fine Salt; Powder and Shot; double Glouceſter Cheeſe of the beſt Quality; London Porter, &c. &c. &c. ¶

New-York, June 8, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Berkeley county, Virginia; it contains about 500 acres; the land is of the firſt quality; there is a ſufficient quantity of unimproved meadow; the arable land inclines to graſs; the unimproved land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, alſo a framed Overſeer's houſe, barn, ſtable, and other buildings. It is convenient to church and ſchool, and is in an agreeable neighbourhood. For terms, apply to ROBERT NOURSE, who is authoriſed by the Deviſees of James Nourſe, Eſq; deceaſed, to ſhew the premiſes, or to JOSEPH NOURSE, in New-York.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt ANN STOOPS, of this city Shopkeeper, are deſired to leave their accounts with HARTSHORN and LARGE, before the 10th of next month, to entitle them to a dividend of the effects.

Seventh Month 5th, 1786.

A Tan-Yard to be Rented,

AND may be entered on immediately, ſituate on the Lancaſter road, 7 and half miles from Philadelphia, near the Merion meeting-houſe, the ſituation is very convenient for getting ſkins and hides; the yard is in good repair, and a conſiderable ſtock of bark is laid in this ſeaſon: A piece of graſs land may be had to the yard, and a family accommodated with a good dwelling-houſe. Apply to John Price near the premiſes, or Edward Price at the Bank in Philadelphia.

Lower Merion, June 24th, 1786. ¶

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch-maker,

In Front, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, has for ſale,

AN elegant muſical ſpring clock, common eight-day clocks, japanned clocks face, French and Engliſh gold watches, ſilver ditto, aſſorted from £ 5, to £ 14, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials: Where country clock and watch-makers may be conſtantly ſupplied with thoſe articles very reaſonably. All kinds of clock and watch-work done as uſual. § 7 w.

SICKLES,

Made by SAMUEL WHEELER,

FOR SALE

AT *JOSEPH SERMON*'s STORE, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Chriſt-church, and at the houſe of JOHN JONES, in Front-ſtreet near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.